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INDICTMENT IN U.S. 'SHOCKS' COMPUTER INDUSTRY

OW011045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO -- The Japanese computer industry has been shocked by a U.S. federal grand jury indictment charging Hitachi Ltd. with conspiracy to transport stolen secrets on IBM computers. Industry executives are especially concerned about the possibility of a "tarnished image" abroad following the incident.

No Japanese computer maker would officially comment on the case, but there is little doubt they are stunned, especially as stock prices of major computer makers including Fujitsu and Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) are tumbling in Tokyo. "The incident may lead foreigners to believe that Japanese technical standards are at a low level," a Fujitsu official said. An NEC official suggested "Japanese makers may all be lumped together in foreign countries."

But the industrial espionage case is not expected to have an immediate impact on exports of Japanese computers and peripheral equipment, at least for the time being. Fujitsu, for instance, is exporting large computers to the United States and Europe. But it does this on an original equipment manufacture (OEM) basis under the buyer's brand. The company makes computers to customer's specifications so it is unlikely that orders for Fujitsu products will drop suddenly.

NEC is not apprehensive about its exports as its products for overseas markets are mainly peripheral equipment and terminals rather than computers themselves. NEC is now more confident than ever that its strategy of pushing ahead with the development of models incompatible with IBM models was a correct one.

Computer development strategies will be crucial in the days ahead, following the IBM case, said an executive of the Japanese computer industry. Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the two firms involved in the case, seem likely to stick with their existing policies of making computers compatible with IBM systems despite the indictments. This is because IBM computers are still the pacesetters, with something like a 60 percent share of the world market, analysts said. They also pointed out that a number of clients of the two firms are already using computers compatible with IBM models, and a major sudden change would greatly inconvenience them.

OFFICIALS SAY ROK HAS CONCEDED TO AID PROPOSAL

OW020029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 2, KYODO -- South Korea has conceded and agreed to a Japanese proposal for dollar 4 billion in loans to be extended to finance projects under its 1982-86 development program, according to government sources. The sources, in disclosing this late Thursday night, said South Korea wanted more official development assistance (ODA) from Japan and a massive commodity credit from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

This was contained in a proposal South Korea put forth late in June to break the deadlocked negotiations on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans. The bilateral negotiations started last summer but no substantial progress has been made. In April South Korea rejected Japan's "final" offer of dollar 4 billion -- dollar 1.5 billion in ODA and the rest in loans from the EXIM bank.

The sources said Thursday South Korea agreed to the amount of loans and wanted to have dollar 2.3 billion in ODA and dollar 1.7 billion in commodity credit from the EXIM bank. The Japanese Government has so far rejected the commodity credit formula.

The sources said dollar 1.5 billion in ODA is the maximum Japan could provide to South Korea, indicating there is still a long way to go to final solution to the loan issue.

They also said Japan has never extended such a massive commodity credit to a fast developing nation, such as South Korea.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will visit Japan shortly on his way home from the United States to hold talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Suzuki said Thursday that he hopes the loan talks will produce agreement at the earliest possible date. But Sakurauchi said it will be difficult to meet the Korean request at this moment.

ROK Assemblyman Meets Suzuki

OW011121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday he hopes the current Japan-South Korea negotiations on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans will produce agreement "at the earliest possible date."

Cooperation between the two countries should be based on friendship, Suzuki said in a meeting with South Korean National Assembly member Yi Sang-ik. Yi is presently in Tokyo as leader of a delegation of the (South) Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League. The secretary general of the league also held talks with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and asked him to deal with the aid request positively.

Negotiations between the two sides started last August but have made little headway. South Korea rejected a Japanese "final" offer of dollar 4 billion, put forward in April. Yi's visit to Tokyo followed a fresh South Korean proposal seeking commodity loans as part of the requested dollar 6 billion in aid for its 1982-86 economic development program. So far, commodity loan formulas have been rejected by the Tokyo government.

Earlier in the day, Sakurauchi said dollar 4 billion was the maximum Japan could offer South Korea at the present time. The figure breaks down into dollar 1.5 billion in low-interest government loans and dollar 2.5 billion in export-import bank credits. Speaking at a Diet committee meeting, Sakurauchi said: "I think it will be hard to meet (the new request) though I said we will study it."

The issue is expected to be discussed again when Sakurauchi meets with his South Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok in Tokyo next week. Yi, who is now in the United States, will visit Japan for several days beginning Saturday as Sakurauchi's private guest.

PHILIPPINE'S VIRATA HOLDS TALKS WITH SUZUKI

OW011033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 1, KYODO -- Visiting Philippine Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata Thursday asked Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to open the Japanese market wider to developing countries as well as to the industrialized countries. In a meeting with Suzuki, Virata said market-opening measures enforced so far by the Japanese Government appear to benefit only the advanced nations. Japan should also pay due consideration to developing countries, he added.

Suzuki said a mission of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, led by Masumi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, is scheduled to visit the Philippines in mid-July. He expressed the hope that the Philippine Government would discuss the matter with the mission.

When Virata requested extension of yen credits to promote large-scale development projects in the Philippines, Suzuki said he will do his best to continue to provide as large credits as possible this year.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK010431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China says that the entire members of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the entire members of the Communist Party of China and the fraternal Chinese people. The author of the article says: With the founding of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 1921, the Chinese working class and people came to have their Marxist-Leninist vanguard and victoriously pave the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle under its leadership.

The road covered by the CPC over the last 61 years is a glorious path adorned with the magnificent struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Chinese people and for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, the CPC surmounted all the difficulties and trials lying on the road ahead, achieved a brilliant victory in the people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China.

After the victory of the people's revolution the CPC powerfully organized and mobilized the entire people in the worthwhile struggle for the building of a new, socialist life under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and hard struggle, and built a new pulsating China in the vast land of China.

The unity and cohesion of the Communist Party of China, the organiser of all victories and the guiding force of the Chinese people, is growing stronger and the leading role of the party is being heightened in the revolution and construction.

Today the Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hu Yaobang, are successfully carrying on the struggle to build China into a powerful socialist state by realising the four modernisations, while adhering to the four principles.

By waging an energetic struggle, upholding the decisions of the 6th Plenary Meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Peoples Congress, the Chinese people have registered fresh successes in the building of socialist spiritual and material civilisation and all other fields of the revolution and construction. The might of the People's Republic of China is growing day by day and its international prestige rising higher.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the CPC and the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction. The friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China is a militant friendship based on proletarian internationalism and an indestructible friendship which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has overcome all trials of history.

The Korea-China friendship personally initiated and nursed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai has been constantly developed and strengthened.

Our party and people treasure the traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and will continue striving to consolidate and develop it.

To vigorously fight on for the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence in firm unity with the Communist Party and people of China forever is the unshakable will of our party and people.

Our party and people heartily wish the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people greater success in their future struggle to build a highly democratic and civilised, modern socialist power and reunify the whole of China by restoring Taiwan to the motherland.

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

SK020418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on July 1 met and had a friendly talk with the Chinese trade union delegation headed by Han Ronghua, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Mun Pyong-nok and Charge D'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang He Zhangming.

NORTH CITES SOCIALIST MEDIA ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK011047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- Mass media of socialist countries recently published articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

Under the title "Chinese and Korean Peoples will unite and struggle shoulder to shoulder for ever" Radio Beijing of China broadcast an article by Chen Yunqi, former platoon leader of the Chinese Peoples' Volunteers and now deputy director of the Political Department of a division of the Beijing Garrison District of the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army.

It recalled that, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people and Peoples' Army officers and men have won a great victory in the three-year fatherland liberation war. It said: The Chinese People's Liberation Army and people resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must not fail to unconditionally withdraw their troops and equipment from South Korea. Whatever storm may sweep the world in the future, the Chinese people and army will as ever unite with the Korean people and struggle and win together. [For the Beijing Radio account of the article by former CPV platoon leader Chen Yunqi, see the Northeast Asia section of the 2 July China DAILY REPORT.]

The Soviet paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA noted: It is characteristic of the protest demonstrations rapidly growing in Seoul and other cities of South Korean that they are all staged under anti-U.S. slogans.

Whereas the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is pursuing a policy to achieve the reunification of the country peacefully on a democratic principle, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime", on the contrary, is inciting the confrontation between the North and South, trying to undermine this course at any cost, the paper says. It stressed that the month of solidarity with the Korean people now open demonstrates that all the progressive forces on the globe support the legitimate desire of the Korean people. A recent issue, of the Soviet journal PROBLEMY DALINEGO VOSTOKA also carried an article.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA in an article said that the Korean people showed through the fatherland liberation war that no force on earth could subdue a people who rose up in a struggle for defending their inviolable rights, national freedom and sovereignty, and revolutionary gains.

It went on: Romania and the DPRK are constantly developing the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields, political, economic, cultural, etc. What played the decisive role in expanding and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea was the meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song in Bucharest and Pyongyang. It opened a bright prospect for further developing cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The GDR paper HORIZONT recalled that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique started a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, and wrote their wild designs were smashed to pieces by the heroic struggle of the Korean people and People's Army.

Noting that the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government put forward numerous proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country, it said that the biggest obstacle to the settlement of the reunification question is the U.S. troops presence in South Korea.

FILM SHOW MARKS USSR-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

SK012214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- A film show was held on July 1 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Present at the film show were Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the film show. The attendants saw the Korean feature film "The Road to the Front" (first and second parts).

FURTHER ON VISIT OF MALTESE PM MINTOFF

Attends Performance

SK011638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- A performance of the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was given at the February 8 House of Culture this evening in welcome of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on a visit to our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Premier Yi Chong-ok, and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malta Kim Chi-sop and working people in the city.

The music and dance epic performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang was warmly acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance, a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were projected on the backdrop and artistes in national costumes of Korea and Malta sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and a song of Malta "Dom Mintoff" performing a dance of friendship.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, together with Premier Yi Chong-ok, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Holds Talks With President

SK012221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on 1 July between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta Kim Chi-sop.

On the opposite side the talks were attended by Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others. The talks took place in an open-hearted and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Presents Gift

SK012223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July one presented a gift to His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Also present there together with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff were Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran, Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Maltese Embassy in Pyongyang C. Borg Marks, and others.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

SK011623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July 1 to Comrade Mitja Ribicic upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and on my own upon your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Workers Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will constantly expand and develop in the future, too, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish big success to the Yugoslav Communists and people in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to you in your responsible work.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR

SK012211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 1 received credentials from Dah Monvel Michel, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to our country.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and an official of the Upper Voltese Embassy attended the presentation ceremony.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

SK302211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 30 received the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Janne Norman, executive member of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark and member of parliament from the party, who is the head of the delegation, and parliamentarians Klaus Bernhardt Tastesen, Hans Ejler Erenbjere, Preben Wilhjelm, Yvonne Herlo Andersen, Bent Stubbjor Pedersen, Inge Krogh, Tommy Dinnesen, Asbiorn Agerskov, Alice Faber and Jacob Lindenskov, who are members of the delegation.

On hand were Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Cho Yong-kuk and Deputy to the SPA and Vice-Chairman of the Committee For Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim U-chong.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

RADIO REPORTS SINGLAUB TEACHING TERRORISM

SK020810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Today, terrorism is being committed without restraint in the United States. In this execrable U.S. society, a single robbery occurs every 2 minutes and an average 60 cases of homicide happen every single day. In New York alone, nearly 700,000 crimes -- such as homicide, robbery and rape -- are being committed yearly on average.

Even a special murder training center -- called (Cogray) and Company -- is operated in the United States. According to a report revealed by the U.S. paper DAILY WORLD, 26 lecturers and advisers train students at a forest training center in Atlanta. They reportedly teach the use of modern murder weapons, assassination and torture. Included among the lecturers and advisers is Singlaub, former chief of staff of the U.S. Command in South Korea, the newspaper reports.

The number of students trained there, at a cost of about \$3,000 per head, totals some 600 to date. It is said that they constitute the backbone of U.S. terrorism.

UNITED STATES VIEWED AS THREAT TO NORTH KOREA

SK020825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA) -- The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in its statement published on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle strongly protested against the United States for scheming more viciously than ever before to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea and harassing peace and security in Korea, while persisting in its aggressive provocations against the northern half of the DPRK in disregard of fair world opinion, according to a report.

The U.S. administration, the statement says, does not lend an ear to the just voice of the world people demanding the relaxation of tension but threatens and blackmails the people opposed to the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The United States military domination over South Korea is not only a practical threat to the security of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also an obstacle to the just struggle of the South Korean people for democratic freedom and political and social rights.

Sternly denouncing the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppets, the tri-continental peoples solidarity organisation joins the revolutionary and progressive democratic forces of the world in demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and extending full solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

NODONG SINMUN ON PRINCIPLES OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK280155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 27 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 June editorial article: "The Leading Principles of the Chuche Idea Are Powerful Revolutionary Weapons Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory" -- part one]

[Text] Today our people are staging a historic struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. To vigorously accelerate this cause, they should thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all sectors of the revolution and construction. In the treatise on the chuche idea, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and a secretary of the party Central Committee, delineated a brilliant way on which we can more vigorously advance our revolutionary cause by clearly expounding the leading principles we should follow in embodying the chuche idea.

The leading principles of the chuche idea are guidelines to establish chuche in all the activities of the state and the party and in all the sectors of the revolution and construction. The principles delineate all the basic principles for successfully implementing the revolution and construction by adhering to the creative and independent stand and increasing the role of ideological consciousness.

To embody the chuche idea in the revolution and construction, we should thoroughly observe the leading principles of the chuche idea.

1. The treatise on the chuche idea clearly elucidates the question of adhering to the independent stand to embody the chuche idea. To implement the revolution and construction in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, we should adhere to independence in all activities of the state and the party and embody it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea demands that we realize chuche in ideology, sovereignty in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense with the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Chuche, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-defense are the leading principles of our revolution.

As principles which embody independence, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the principles of chuche in ideology, sovereignty in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense. The principles of chuche, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-defense are the leading principles which embody independence in the sectors of ideology, politics, economy and national defense.

The treatise elucidated that establishing chuche in ideology is a primary demand arising in the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses for independence. Revolution and construction are man's activities of consciousness. Therefore, only when we establish chuche in ideology can we establish chuche in all the sectors of politics, economy and national defense. Establishing chuche in ideology is defined as having a viewpoint and attitude of possessing awareness that one is the master of the revolution and construction, of thinking and practicing everything, placing the revolution of one's own country in the center and resolving all problems through one's own wisdom and ability.

Every party and people are the master of their revolution. Successfully implementing the revolution of one's own country is the basic duty of one's party and people. The revolution of the world can be successfully implemented when every country carries out its revolution and support and cooperate with each other. For this reason, every party and people should enact their revolution in a responsible manner with an attitude of a master by firmly establishing the chuche ideology.

To establish chuche ideology, the working class should arm itself with its revolutionary ideology and its party's lines and policies. The working class is an independent class, and its revolutionary ideology is an independent ideology.

Only when the working class arms itself with a revolutionary ideology can it successfully implement the revolution and construction in any difficult and complicated circumstances, recognizing that it is the master of the revolution.

The guidelines of the revolution and construction in every country are its revolutionary party's lines and policies embodying the revolutionary ideology of the working class. When one arms oneself with the lines and policies of one's party and adopt them as the standard of one's thought and practice, one can implement the revolution and construction to meet the demand of one's people and the reality of one's country and assume full responsibility as the master of the revolution and construction.

For us to establish chuche in ideology is to arm ourselves with the chuche idea and the party's lines and policies embodying it and to establish the party's unitary ideological system. We cannot talk about the firm establishment of chuche in ideology unless the party's unitary ideological system fully functions in the whole party and society.

To establish chuche in ideology, one should be good at one's own things. Only when one has a good knowledge of one's own things can one independently resolve all the problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the reality of one's country and implement the revolution and construction to meet the demand and aspirations of one's people. One can ardently love one's own fatherland and people and display a patriotic devotion and a revolutionary passion.

The Korean people should have a good knowledge of Korean geography, history, economy and culture and of their customs. In particular, they should be well versed in the lines, policies and revolutionary history and tradition of our party to become a genuine chuche-type Korean patriot and communist.

To establish chuche in ideology, we should possess great national and revolutionary pride. Without the national pride in the belief that our nation is not inferior to others and pride as a people who carry out the revolution, we cannot live independently. Nor can we defend the nation's independence and prestige and win victory in the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The people with a strong national and revolutionary pride are invincible; the people without them are not. The people who have been oppressed by another's country are required to possess great national and revolutionary pride.

The struggle to increase national and revolutionary pride should be particularly strengthened in those countries where nihilism and flunkeyism are deeply rooted due to the imperialists' policy of assimilating their colonies and extinguishing the national culture of colonies.

We should cherish pride as the Korean people who are wise and courageous and, in particular, pride as the people who carry out the revolution with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as our leader.

To establish chuche in ideology, one should develop the national culture and heighten the level of the masses' art and literature. Only when one creates a culture with a revolutionary and socialist content, meeting the emotion of one's people and reflecting the outlook of the working class, can one make ideological and spiritual life healthy and establish chuche in ideology.

To develop the socialist national culture in a sound way, one should inherit and develop the excellent tradition of the national culture, while thoroughly preventing the cultural penetration of the imperialists and rejecting the reactionary and nihilist tendency of the national culture. One should selectively accept the progressive foreign culture according to the sentiment of one's people.

Only when we develop science and technology and raise the cultural level of the people can we help the workers become the true masters of nature and society, eliminate the ideology of looking up to and relying on others in science and technology and thoroughly establish a chuche system.

To establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we should oppose all forms of timeworn ideologies, including toadyism. Establishing a chuche system in the ideological sector is an effort to help man to free himself from the yoke of timeworn ideologies and an ideological revolution of helping him establish a new chuche outlook of the world. To establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we should reject all forms of timeworn ideologies which contradict this system, especially toadyism. Toadyism is slavery, a subservient ideology of holding in high esteem and respecting big and developed countries and man's nihilistic attitude of devaluing and despising his own country and fellow countrymen. As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, if man believes in toadyism, he will become foolish. If the people believe in toadyism, the country will fall. If the party believes in toadyism, it will destroy the revolution and construction. The most harmful and dangerous thing today is toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists. Toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists represented by the ideology of fearing and respecting the United States has caused damage to the revolutionary struggle of the people.

The harm of toadyism toward the U.S. imperialists has been intensively wrought in South Korea. The toadyism toward U.S. imperialism developed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge has paralyzed man's national and class consciousness. This ideology has been a most harmful ideological toxin which caused damage to the precious cultural property and customs of our people.

The struggle to oppose toadyism and establish a chuche system is a serious question influencing the destiny of the revolution. By continuously strengthening the struggle to oppose toadyism and establish a chuche system in the ideological sector, we will firmly guarantee the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The treatise says that to assume an independent attitude in the activities of the party and the government, we should abide by the principle of independence in politics. Politics is a sector which has decisive significance in social life. Without independence in politics, we cannot imagine any independence. Chuche in the ideological sector is represented by the concept of independence in politics. Self-reliance in the religious sector and self-defense in the national defense sector are guaranteed by the concept of independence in politics. By achieving independence in politics, we mean that we protect the national independence and sovereignty of our people and conduct the politics of safeguarding their interests and relying on their might.

As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, political independence is the first lifeline of an independent nation. Only when a nation achieves political independence can it guarantee independence and freedom and achieve happiness and prosperity.

The revolutionary struggle is the struggle to achieve political independence. Because all questions regarding the revolution and construction are solved through politics, the destiny of the revolutionary cause is influenced by political independence.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should establish the government of the people. Man's independent right is intensively represented by national sovereignty. To completely achieve independence, therefore, the working class and the people should above all become the masters of the government. Only by achieving sovereignty by themselves and becoming the true masters of the country and society can the working class and the people achieve political sovereignty and enjoy an independent and creative life.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should organize an independent force. A political force is a core element of the revolutionary forces. Only when we firmly organize and rely on an independent political force can we achieve and protect sovereignty and guarantee independence in politics.

To correctly organize an independent political force, we should strengthen the party -- a leading force in the revolution -- and achieve the unity of all the people, based on the league of workers and peasants with the working class as a core element. The most important thing in this regard is to firmly unite all the people around the party and the leaders. Only when the party and the people firmly unite into a single political force can they display inexhaustible might and win victory in the revolution and construction.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should have our own leading idea and independently determine and implement our lines and policies in accordance with our own decisions. The fundamental thing in politics is to determine and implement policies. Only when we independently determine and implement all our lines and policies can we have independent politics.

Without independence in politics, we cannot achieve consistency, nor can we abide by principles. In the end, we will ruin the revolution and construction.

Because our party, under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has independently determined and implemented its lines and policies to meet the interests of our people and the situation in our country with the chuche idea as a sole leading ideology, it has always won a brilliant victory in the revolution and construction.

To guarantee independence in politics, we should exercise complete sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations. The sovereignty of the party and the government is finally reflected in the sector of foreign relations. Exercising complete sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations poses a basic question in guaranteeing political sovereignty.

Sovereignty is the sacred right of all parties, countries and peoples. Although there are big and small parties and countries and economically developed and backward peoples, all parties, countries and peoples are equal and independent. No one should violate the sovereignty of others. At the same time, his sovereignty should not be violated.

Independence does not contradict internationalism. It is a basic factor strengthening internationalism. Just as we cannot imagine the world revolution without the revolution in our country, internationalism without independence should not exist. Unity based on internationalism should be multilateral and equal. Only based on the principle of independence can the unity based on internationalism become multilateral, equal, sincere and solid.

With the principle of opposing imperialism, supporting the colonial national liberation and the international workers' movement, continuously seeking socialism and communism, not interfering in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect, equality and reciprocation, our party has followed the policy of strengthening unity with socialist countries and with the international communist movement.

With the principle of respecting territorial security and sovereignty, inviolability, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, equality and reciprocation, our country has pursued the policy of uniting with nonaligned and newly emerging countries and cooperating with all countries which are friendly to us.

We will protect sovereignty and equal rights in the sector of foreign relations and abide by the principle of combining independence and internationalism.

The treatise says that to achieve independence in the activities of the party and the government, the principle of self-reliance should be bided by in the economic sector. The economy is the material basis of social life. Only when we achieve economic self-reliance can we consolidate the independence of the country, enjoy an independent life, firmly guarantee chuche in the ideological sector, independence in politics and self-defense in the national defense sector and provide the people with an affluent material and civilized life.

To abide by the principle of self-reliance in the economic sector, we should build a self-reliant national economy. By building an independent national economy, we mean that we build an economy which does not become subordinate to others and stands by itself -- that is, an economy which serves its people and develops by resorting to its domestic resources and the might of the people. Only by building such an economy can we rapidly increase our production capacity by rationally and comprehensively utilizing the country's natural resources, continuously improve the people's standard of living, consolidate the material and technical foundation of socialism and strengthen the country's political, economic and military might. Thus, we can exercise complete sovereignty and equal rights politically and economically in the sector of international relations and contribute to strengthening the world's independent anti-imperialist and socialist forces.

Building a self-reliant national economy in countries once economically and technically backward because of imperialist domination and exploitation poses a vital question. Only by building a self-reliant national economy can these countries reject the imperialists' neocolonial policy, completely extricate themselves from their domination and exploitation, eliminate national inequality and vigorously embark on the road of socialism.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should abide by the principle of self-reliance in economic construction. The principle of self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit and fighting principle of the communists to carry out the revolution by themselves. As we do in our other work for the revolution and construction, we should believe in and resort to our own effort in economic construction. The people who believe in their own might and arduously struggle can perform any difficult task whatsoever. The people who do not believe in their own might and try to rely on others cannot satisfactorily perform any work: Only when we mobilize the might of our people and our domestic resources based on the principle of self-reliance and resort to our technology can we rapidly develop the economy and achieve the prosperity of the country, overcoming all difficulties.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should multilaterally and comprehensively develop the economy. Contrary to the capitalist economy, which aims at making money, the socialist self-reliant economy aims at meeting the demand of the country and the people. Therefore, a self-reliant economy should multilaterally and comprehensively develop to independently produce and supply heavy and light industry goods which are needed to make the country wealthy and prosperous and improve the people's living standard.

Only by building such an economy can we safely and rapidly develop the economy on a solid foundation. To build a multilaterally and comprehensively developed self-reliant economy as shown by the practical experience in our country, we, while preferentially developing heavy industry, should pursue a policy of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

Heavy industry is the core element of a self-reliant national economy with a machine manufacturing industry as a central figure. Only when we possess such a heavy industry can we achieve self-reliance economically and technically and rapidly develop all sectors of the people's economy, including light industry and agriculture, based on modern technology. At the same time, only when we develop light industry and agriculture along with heavy industry can we systematically improve the people's living standard and accelerate the development of heavy industry. In particular, independently resolving the food problem by successfully conducting farming is of great significance in providing the people with a stable and independent life.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should equip the economy with modern technology and train the people's technical force. Technical self-reliance is a key to economic self-reliance. Only when we possess our domestically developed technology can we effectively exploit and utilize the country's natural resources and multilaterally develop the people's economy. Only by developing our technology can we liberate the people from toilsome labor, lessen differences between physical and mental labor and independently resolve complicated and difficult questions in economic and national defense construction.

Eliminating the backwardness of the people's economy and equipping this economy with modern technology are a revolution: Only by continuously accelerating the technical revolution by mobilizing all potentials can all sectors rapidly develop technology and achieve the country's economic and technical self-reliance in a short span of time.

Resolving the question of the people's technical manpower is an important factor achieving technical self-reliance in the economic sector. Only by resolving this question can we independently develop the economy and technology. Resolving the question of the people's technical cadres by those countries which once lagged far behind in modern science, technology and civilization because of being subordinated to imperialism is an important question in building a new society. To carry out the technical revolution and achieve self-reliance economically and technically, therefore, we should concentrate on the cultural revolution, raise the cultural and technological level of the working people and train a large force of technicians. We should correctly implement the policy for making all social members into intellectuals as set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rapidly raise the cultural and technical level of the working people and the intellectual level of the technical cadres and train more and better technicians.

To build a self-reliant national economy, we should consolidate our domestic raw material and fuel bases. Relying on others for raw materials and fuel is tantamount to entrusting others with the lifeline of our economy. To achieve self-reliance economically and develop the economy in a safe and promising manner, we should resort to our own raw material and fuel bases and fundamentally and independently meet the demand for raw materials and fuel. To achieve this end, while mobilizing to the maximum and utilizing the country's natural resources, we should from the beginning develop industry into an independent one which relies on domestic raw materials and fuel.

By building a self-reliant national economy based on the principle of self-reliance, we do not mean that we build the economy with the door closed. By achieving a self-reliant economy, we mean that we oppose economic domination and subordination by other countries. By this, we do not mean that we deny international economic cooperation. Close cooperation among socialist and newly emerging countries plays an important role in guaranteeing economic self-reliance in these countries and strengthening the economic might of these countries.

Today the peoples of newly emerging countries are struggling to oppose the policy of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, of aggression and plunder, to protect their national sovereignty and natural resources, end the old economic order with which imperialist major powers randomly exploited and plundered the majority of the world's countries and the people and establish a new equal international economic order.

Newly emerging countries possess inexhaustible manpower and natural resources and vast economic potential: They also possess good experiences and technology which they can exchange with one another. If newly emerging countries and the peoples of these countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation and vigorously struggle with united effort, they can reject the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder, protect their national dignity and the right to existence and achieve economic self-reliance and prosperity in a short span of time.

The important task assigned us today in building a socialist self-reliant national economy is to accelerate the work of making the people's economy *chuche*-oriented, modern and scientific. As clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work of making the people's economy *chuche*-oriented, modern and scientific is a strategic line which we should consistently pursue in the economic construction of socialism and communism. By continuously and correctly pursuing the line for building a self-reliant national economy and by vigorously accelerating the work of making the people's economy *chuche*-oriented, modern and scientific, we should strengthen the self-reliant and *chuche*-type nature of the people's economy, continuously modernize the technology and equipment of the people's economy and thoroughly make all production and management activities scientific.

The treatise says that to achieve self-reliance, we should abide by the principle of self-defense in the national defense sector. Achieving self-defense in the national defense sector is a basic principle of building an independent country. Those countries which do not possess self-defending armed forces capable of defending its country from enemies at home and abroad when imperialism still lives are actually not completely independent countries.

Imperialism is a constant source of war. The major force of aggression and war are the U.S. imperialists. Although we do not want war, we do not fear it. We do not beg for peace before the imperialists. The most correct way to protect national independence and peace and to achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause is to confront the imperialists' aggressive war with a liberation war, confront the reactionaries' anti-revolutionary violence with a revolutionary violence and constantly and readily cope with the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression.

To do so, the principles of self-defense should be maintained in the national defense. Self-defense in the national defense is the military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-reliance of the state.

Only when the principles of self-defense in the national defense are carried through can aggression and intervention by imperialists be frustrated, the political independence and economic self-reliance of the country be maintained and the revolutionary gains and the people's stability be defended.

Carrying out the principles of self-defense means to defend one's country with one's own strength. Of course, in the national defense, assistance may be obtained from the fraternal countries and friends. However, a country cannot entrust its national defense to other countries. The basic problem is one's own strength. Only when a country possesses its own strength can the assistance of foreign countries prove its worth. Therefore, in its national defense, a country should rely on its own strength and defense capabilities. The national defense is a task for the people and is a task which should be carried out by the people themselves.

When the entire people are firmly united as one under the leadership of the revolutionary party and rise up in the struggle for national liberation and [word indistinct] can they repel any imperialist aggressors and defend the country's sovereignty and revolutionary gains.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, self-defensive armed forces should be possessed. The self-defensive armed forces should be organized with sons and daughters of the working people. Only such an army as organized with the sons and daughters of the working people, including workers and peasants, can guarantee the unity between the army and the people and the closeness of upper and lower echelons and can become the genuine people's armed forces which can defend the country's sovereignty and revolutionary gains and which can serve the people.

In carrying out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, it is important to establish an all-people's defense system on a nationwide scale. By doing so, the strength of the entire people can be mobilized to thoroughly annihilate the enemies at any time and in any place and the country can be reliably defended from the aggression of imperialists.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, the political and ideological superiority of the people's armed forces should be enhanced. The decisive factor influencing the victory in a war lies not in the military technology but in the lofty political zeal and revolutionary devotion of the militarymen and popular masses who have recognized the correctness of their cause.

The lofty revolutionary spirit in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people, the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, the peerless sacrificing spirit and mass heroism to willingly devote youth and lives to the fatherland and revolution, the revolutionary camaraderie between officers and men of the army, the kindred ties with the people and the diversified military support are the political and ideological superiority which can be possessed only by the people's army, the army of the revolution.

As has been proven by the history of revolutionary war, the revolutionary army firmly prepared and armed politically and ideologically can win victory in the fight with the enemies equipped with modern weapons even though it is inferior to them in arms.

The political and ideological superiority is precisely the essential superiority of the revolutionary armed forces and is the source of its invincibility.

Therefore, the army should be firmly organized politically and ideologically and its political and ideological levels should be rapidly enhanced so as to see to it that it can defeat the imperialist aggression army with the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary people's army.

To carry out the principles of self-defense in the national defense, one's own defense industries should be built and the logistic supply should be strengthened. By doing so, military and materiel preparations can be outstandingly guaranteed with its own strength and any aggressors can be repelled.

By continuously and thoroughly carrying out the line of self-defense in the national defense, we will further strengthen our revolutionary armed forces into invincible ones, smash any aggression of the enemies and reliably defend the fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Article Continues

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[NODONG SINMUN 29 June Editorial article: "The Leading Principles of the Chuche Idea Are a Powerful Revolutionary Weapon Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory -- part two]

[Text] 2. The treatise on the chuche idea comprehensively explains that to establish a chuche system in party and state activities and in all sectors of the revolution and

construction, creative methods should be adopted. To carry out the revolution and construction in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea, creative methods should be adopted both in formulating the revolutionary line and strategy and tactics and in implementing them.

Resolving all questions in the revolution and construction to meet the situation by resorting to the creative capability of the people is a principle which we should always correctly abide by in our revolutionary movement. The treatise urges us to constantly resort to the people to adopt a creative method in the revolution and construction. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The method of resorting to the people and mobilizing the broad strata of the masses of the people is a revolutionary and a positive one which enables us to fully mobilize all potential in the revolution and construction.

Success in the revolution and construction depends on how successfully we utilize the creative capability of the people. Because the people are a decisive force which forges ahead with the revolution and construction, by resorting to the people we can resolve successfully all difficult problems and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

To successfully carry out the revolution and construction by resorting to the people, we should formulate correct policies and lines reflecting the desire and will of the people and make the people possess these policies and lines. The people know the situation better than anyone else and have rich experience. Only by summing up and generalizing the desire and will of the broad strata of the people can we formulate correct lines and policies meeting the desire and interests of the people and encourage them to struggle by gripping the hearts of the people. When we fail to correctly reflect the will of the people, we may make a subjective error in guiding the people in the revolution and construction, failing to help the people display their creativeness. In addition to formulating lines and policies reflecting the will and desire of the people, we should make the people possess these lines and policies by making them deeply permeate the people.

In the end, all party lines and policies are implemented by the people. Only when the people understand the justness of party policies and the method of implementing them can they accept them as vital and struggle to implement them, displaying enthusiasm and creativeness. Those line and policies which the people do not understand cannot display great power in the daily life of the people.

To carry out the revolution and construction by resorting to the creativeness of the people, we should rally the people into a single political force. The strength of the people comes from their unity. Only when the people firmly unite into a single entity can they display astounding power both in their revolutionary struggle and in their construction work.

To firmly rally the people, we should correctly combine the class line with the mass line. Only when we correctly pursue a mass line by firmly abiding by the class principle can we thoroughly isolate hostile elements, consolidate our class position, rally the broad strata of the people by indoctrinating and remodeling them and encourage them to display their creativeness in the revolution and construction. When we fail to correctly combine the class struggle with the work of strengthening the unity of the people under a socialist system and when we waver in this work, we will weaken the unity of the people, paralyze their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness and greatly damage the revolution and construction.

To have the people display their creativeness in the revolution and construction. We should struggle against all forms of timeworn things hindering reform. Above all, it is important for us to struggle against passiveness and conservatism. Only by strengthening our struggle against passiveness and conservatism can we help the people highly display their creativeness and enact a continuous innovation and upsurge in the revolution and construction.

We should widely carry out a mass movement in the revolution and construction. A mass movement is a creative method of strengthening the unity and cooperation of the working people and helping them fully display their inexhaustible strength and of accelerating the construction of socialism and communism through a mass struggle and toward collective innovation: Only when we oppose all elements hindering a mass movement, make the people display their voluntary will and creativeness and organize and continuously develop a mass struggle can we successfully resolve all difficult problems.

The important thing in carrying out the revolution and construction by resorting to the creativeness of the broad strata of the people is to adopt a revolutionary work method. If we do not adopt a revolutionary work method, we cannot correctly mobilize the people to implement our lines and policies no matter what correct lines and policies may we have. Nor can we successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the chuche-type work method -- the revolutionary work method of the communists. The chuche work method is one which has the people assume the attitude of being the masters of the revolution and construction and play a role as masters. This work method is a revolutionary, communist-type one helping us mingle with the people in order to familiarize us with the situation and find a correct way to solve problems, of making the upper sector effectively assist the lower sector, of encouraging the people to willingly perform their revolutionary task by placing priority on political work over all other work and of resolving all questions to suit the situation in a creative manner without formalism. This method is one making us always share life and death and weal and woe with the people, set an example for them by taking the lead, display a modest, simple and generous personality and guide the people to fully display their creativeness.

This chuche-type work method differs from the method of moving people with money and stick and from the administrative method of issuing orders. The party of the working class should always adopt a revolutionary work method both before and after seizing power and both in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work. In particular, after seizing power, it should continuously improve and complete its work method to meet the developing situation. Thus, it can vigorously forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism by helping the people fully display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness and prevent the trend of bureaucratization and the inclination to resort to administrative methods, which are prone to appear in the ruling party.

For the party of the working class to adopt a revolutionary work method of resorting to the people and encouraging them to display their creativeness is an important question of great significance in the revolution and construction. We should more vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction by helping the people display their creativeness by thoroughly adopting the great-leader-type work method -- a revolutionary work method invented by the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song.

To adopt a revolutionary method in the revolution and construction as clarified in the treatise, we should solve every question to meet the situation. The revolutionary movement demand that we solve every question to meet the changing and developing situation and the country's concrete conditions. The revolutionary struggle to achieve socialism and communism is waged in conditions of various periods and under the concrete circumstances of various countries. There is no prescription that suits all ages and countries in the revolution and construction. Therefore, we should always start from the situation and solve every question in a creative manner to meet the situation.

To correctly wage our revolutionary struggle to meet our domestic situation, we should correctly evaluate the subjective and objective situation of the revolution in our country and formulate our lines, policies and strategies and tactics to meet this situation.

If we fail to correctly evaluate the subjective and objective situation of the revolution in our country, we will make subjective errors in formulating our lines and policies and greatly damage the revolution and construction.

We should attach greater significance to the *chuche* factor -- political and ideological factors -- in our revolutionary struggle. When a *chuche* force is prepared and when the ideological and spiritual level of the people is high, we can take the initiative and force ahead with the revolution, though other conditions are unfavorable.

In defining a revolutionary line and method, we should view the *chuche* factor -- political and ideological factors -- as the basis. Based on this, we should actively develop the revolution.

To wage the revolutionary struggle and carry out construction work to meet our domestic situation, we should correctly deal with the existing theory. In dealing with the principle and rule of the existing theory as taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should see the demand of the times which this principle and rule reflect and what premise they use. We should make them function to meet the concrete domestic situation. A revolutionary theory which does not meet the practical revolution is useless. The starting point of the revolutionary struggle and construction work is not the principle and rule of the existing theory but the living situation. The problem is not whether our endeavor suits the existing theory but whether it suits the desire and interests of the people and the subjective and objective conditions of the contemporary era.

If our endeavor suits the desire and interests of the people and the subjective and objective situation, we need not to adhere to the principle and rule of the existing theory.

To correctly wage the revolutionary struggle, we should study the new principle and method of the revolution and construction. Studying the principle and method of the revolution and construction to meet the requirements of the situation is of urgent significance in our era. Our era, in which the revolution and construction has matchlessly advanced and developed and in which many new theoretical and practical questions have arisen, demands that we adopt a guiding revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics which suit today's situation and that we develop the revolutionary theory of the working class in a creative manner.

The theoretical activities of our party in uniquely delineating the principle and method of the revolution to meet the requirements of the practical revolution of our era is a brilliant example of abiding by the revolutionary principle of Marxism and Leninism and developing the revolutionary theory of the working class onto a new, higher stage.

It is important for us to assume a critical, creative attitude towards the experiences of others in revolution and construction. Others' experiences reflect the social and historic conditions and the characteristics of the people of the countries concerned. Some of these experiences are useful for one's own country, some are not. Some suit the situation of one's own country, some do not. We should adopt some of the experience of others, that which is useful to us. We should not adopt that which is not useful to us. When adopting others' good experience, we should assume an attitude of not adopting all of these experiences but remodelling and changing them to meet the situation of our country.

Although we should consult others' experiences, we should strive to make good use of our own. What is wrong is the attitude of indiscriminately imitating others and of refusing to learn from others' good experiences in a frank manner. The problem is what attitude we assume in dealing with others' experiences. What we oppose is the dogmatic attitude of lacking creativeness of unconditionally respecting others' experiences and of adopting those experiences which do not suit our domestic situation. This attitude prevents us from formulating correct lines and policies meeting the

requirements of the development of the revolution in our country and the desire of the people. In the end, it prevents us from successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

The method of solving every question to meet our domestic situation by displaying our creativeness is a scientific and revolutionary method of rejecting toadyism and dogmatism and successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

3. The treatise on the chuche idea explains that maintaining ideology as a basis is one of the principles for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction. The independent ideological awareness of the people plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement. Therefore, we should maintain ideology as the basis of the revolution and construction. We should place priority on political work -- ideological reform work designed to promote the voluntary awareness and positiveness of the people -- over all other work.

The treatise explains that to successfully carry out the revolution and construction, we should above all place priority on the work of remodelling ideologies. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The work of remodelling man is fundamentally a work of remodelling ideologies.

The basis of the work of remodelling man into a communist lies in the work of having him possess a communist ideology and consciousness. As stressed in the treatise, the work of remodelling ideologies is the important work of remodelling men into true communists. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has maintained that the work of remodelling all members of society into chuche-type communists by revolutionizing them and turning them into members of the working class and making them intellectuals is one of the important revolutionary tasks in imbuing society with the chuche idea.

To construct socialism and communism, we should not only increase productivity and remold society, but remodel men themselves into communist-type men who are completely cultivated.

Though productivity reaches a high level and material wealth is abundant, we cannot talk about the construction of a communist society unless men -- masters of society -- are remodeled into communist-type men.

To remodel men into fully cultivated men and independent and creative men, we should arm them with an advanced scientific technology and the communist ideology. In particular, the first priority should be given to making men armed with the communist ideology.

Remodeling men, in essence, is remolding ideology. Men's values and character are decided by their ideology. Accordingly, remolding ideology is of particular importance in remodeling men. Remodeling ideology is work to improve the conditions of men's material life. This work is more difficult than work to heighten the level of their culture and technology.

Men's ideological consciousness is restricted by the social and economic situation and the material living conditions. However, even though the social and economic situation and the material conditions in social life change, men's ideological consciousness is not remolded in itself.

The vestiges of the old ideology is very conservative and persistent. Since the work of remolding ideology is a very complicated work assuming a compelling nature, only when we energetically struggle can we attain successes.

Remolding men's ideology is a grave revolution. It is a struggle to arm all the workers with an advanced ideology of the working class and the communist ideology by ultimately eradicating the vestiges of the old ideology from the domain of men's ideological consciousness. And it constituted the basic form of the class struggle which is staged in the socialist society where the exploiting class is purged.

To remold men into communist-type men, even after a socialist system is established, we should struggle against the imperialists, reactionary ideological and cultural penetration as well as eliminate the vestiges of the old ideology and carry out the ideological revolution to arm men with a new communist ideology.

The basic task in modeling ideology is to establish a revolutionary outlook on the world and a view on revolution. To make men ardent communist revolutionaries, we should make them establish a correct view on revolution. The attitude they show toward revolution and how positively they participate in revolution depend on how their view on revolution is established.

Our party members and workers should possess the chuche-oriented view on revolution. The chuche-oriented view on revolution is a viewpoint and stand that we view revolution placing the masses of the people in the center, and a revolutionary spirit of stoutly fighting for them.

The core of the chuche-oriented view on revolution is loyalty to the party and the leader. The cause of socialism and communism is pioneered by the leader and carried out under the leadership of the party and the leader. Only when we uphold the leadership of the party and the leader can we win victory in the movement of revolution. For this reason, to establish the correct view on revolution, we should increasingly adopt loyalty to the party and the leader as a basic duty.

To establish the correct view on revolution, we should firmly arm ourselves with revolutionary ideology and theories. When we grasp revolutionary ideology and theories, we can foresee the future of revolution with confidence, correctly recognizing the justness of the development of revolution and fight to the end without unrest and hesitation in any adverse circumstances.

To establish the correct view on revolution, we should possess the communist revolutionary spirit. The communist revolutionary spirit is a endless devotion to the party, the leader, the working class and the people, a surging animosity and hatred for the enemy of revolution and a tenacious revolutionary spirit of fighting to the end without any rest in any adverse circumstances, keeping fidelity to revolution. The communist revolutionary spirit is also a self-reliant revolutionary spirit in resolving all problems for ourselves, overcoming trials and difficulties laid on the way of advance, a strong organizational and disciplined spirit of observing the organizational disciplines in an awakened manner, valuing most the revolutionary organizations. When we possess such revolutionary spirits, we become genuine revolutionaries.

We can talk about the correct establishment of the view on revolution when we make the revolutionary ideology and theories our faith and possess a tenacious communist revolutionary spirit. Whether the view on revolution is correctly established is confirmed by revolutionary practice. Revolutionary practice is a powerful means to remodel ideology and a criterion to verify men's ideology. Apart from practice and action, we can neither appraise nor verify men's ideology. The revolutionary practice of communists is a struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary ideology and the party's lines and policies. One who devotedly struggles to realize the party's lines and policies, upholding the leader's revolutionary ideology, is a genuine communist revolutionary with a correct view on revolution.

Whether the view on revolution is correctly established is shown in the period of austere trials. When he confronts trials, man is subject to show his real mind. One who can keep fidelity to revolution, though he mounts the scaffold, and who is resolved to render the party and the leader endless loyalty, though he sacrifices oneself, is a genuine revolutionary with the firm chuche-oriented view on revolution.

To be a communist revolutionary with the correctly established view on revolution, we should enhance revolutionary study. Studying is a basic way to arm ourselves with revolutionary ideology, theory, strategy and tactic.

Without studying, we can neither possess a high class view and revolutionary insight nor grasp the truth of the revolutionary struggle. One who carries out revolution should continue studying throughout one's entire life, adopting studying as the first duty.

Studying is not a means to merely obtain knowledge or theory. The revolutionary theory and knowledge gained through studying should be made faith.

To become a genuine communist revolutionary with the correctly established view on revolution, we should lead a revolutionary organizational life well. The organizational life is a revolutionary life-style, which stems from the nature of the movement of communism, and (?constitutes an activity of revolutionary judgement). Apart from the organizational life, we cannot become a revolutionary and maintain a political life. Though we were born with a physical life, we maintain and add lustre to a political life through the organizational life.

The revolutionary organizational life should always be led in the ideological struggle of the party members. Only when we vigorously wage an ideological struggle in parallel with ideological indoctrination, can people be awakened and disciplined politically and can we complete the ideological and spiritual traits of the revolutionaries.

The party of working-class should always stick to revolutionary organizational life to temper people as enthusiastic communists through the furnace of ideological struggle. To become communist revolutionaries with a correct view of revolution, we should temper ourselves through the practice of revolution. Revolutionaries are tempered in terms of ideological will through the practice of revolution, thus possessing the characteristics and nature of revolutionaries.

Class struggle is the most intense revolutionary struggle. People can enhance their class-consciousness, possess (? a correct judgment) and develop their uncompromising struggle spirit against the class enemy through the practice of class struggle.

The struggle for socialist construction is also an important revolutionary struggle.

Only when we positively take part in the practical struggle for the production and construction, can we have a firm faith in the justness and victory of the socialist, communist cause and possess revolutionary traits -- the genuine working class' revolutionary spirit.

Through revolutionary study, organizational life and revolutionary practice, we should foster party members and workers as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, who possess a firm view of chuche revolution, and as genuine revolutionary fighters, who devotedly struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the end.

The treatise also states: To vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction, we should give priority to political work. So as to successfully carry out the revolutionary task, we should give priority to political work over all other work for indoctrinating and mobilizing people.

As revolution and construction are carried out by people, the success or failure of the revolutionary struggle and of socialist and communist construction is dependent upon how we carry out the work with people. The work with people, in essence, is a political work and a work with people's ideologies.

To give priority to the political work -- the work with people -- is to have the masses successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and the construction work with a high awareness and positiveness by having the popular masses arm themselves, above all works, with party line and policy and arousing their revolutionary zeal.

Originally, revolution is an awakening struggle. Revolution is not one that is carried out at other people's orders, or that is carried out for reward; but it is carried out by our political convictions and awareness.

Therefore, we should always give priority to political work in revolutionary struggle, thus making it a firm rule to enhance people's awareness and positiveness. To give priority to political work is a demand stemming from the nature of the socialist system. Under the socialist system under which the popular masses are the masters of everything, unlike under the capitalist system which suppresses and exploits the people masses, it is just to depend on the high political awareness and revolutionary zeal of the popular masses.

Only when we enhance the awakening enthusiasm of the workers as masters of revolution by giving priority to political work, can we display the superiority of the socialist system and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction.

Giving priority to political work does not mean that we neglect the administrative practical works or technological economic works. As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught, we should correctly combine administrative practical works or technological economic works. As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song once taught, we should correctly combine administrative practical work and technological work with political work while giving priority to political work.

The construction of socialism and communism is a highly organized work carried out in accordance with plans throughout the entire society. It is also a complicated work carried out based on the modern sciences and technology.

The accurate administration organizational work and scientific and technological economic work are an indispensable requirement for the construction of socialism and communism. However, the administration organizational work and the technological economic work themselves can be properly carried out only when priority is given to political work. When we adhere to technological economic work, while disregarding political work, we cannot successfully carry out any revolutionary task.

To successfully organize and mobilize the popular masses to socialist construction, the political and moral incentives should be emphasized, while correctly combining them with material incentive.

The essential characteristics of the socialist society lie in its communistic characteristic. The political and moral incentives proceed from the communistic characteristic of the socialist society and are to strengthen this communistic characteristic.

Of course, socialist society possesses a transitional nature. Therefore, in socialist society, the principle of socialist distribution should be adopted and the material incentive should not be disregarded.

However, disregarding the political and moral incentives and emphasizing the material incentive runs counter to the essential characteristics of the socialist system. This is also a very dangerous and harmful inclination of aggravating egoism among the working people, making them cling to money and material things and finally corroding the socialist system and revolutionary gains.

Under socialism, the political and moral incentives should be emphasized. The essential superiority of the socialist system is for the popular masses, who have become the masters of all things, to firmly unite and devotedly work for the country, the people and freedom.

Only when the political and moral incentives are emphasized can the popular masses be led to devotedly work with the correct stand and attitude of being the masters of the country and the revolution.

Political work should be conducted through the forms of persuasion and indoctrination. Political work is a work to conduct with the people and a work to make them display their ideological will.

With the bureaucratic method of ordering or commanding the popular masses, we cannot lead them to display their devoted zeal. Only through a method of persuasion and indoctrination can we not only lead the people to arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology and to unreservedly display their revolutionary zeal and endless creative strength but also can more firmly deepen the ties between the party and the popular masses.

Political work should be conducted through various forms and methods. Political work is conducted under various conditions and circumstances. It is a creative work conducted with the people with different intellectual levels and characteristics. Therefore, it cannot be conducted through a fixed pattern.

Political work should be conducted in a substantial and aggressive manner, using various forms and methods. Political work should be developed into a work of the masses. Political work, which mobilizes and educates the broad masses cannot be conducted by several persons. All the people carrying out the revolution should become political workers. They should also become the indoctrinators and organizers of the masses.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the method, in which 1 teaches 10, 10 teach 100, and 100 teach 1,000, is a superior method in which as many people as possible can participate in political work and which makes it possible for political work to become a work of the masses themselves.

Political work should be closely linked with the practice of the revolution. On important purpose of the political work is to successfully solve assigned revolutionary tasks.

The success of political work should find expression in the practical success of the revolution and construction and should be evaluated by this practical success.

Political work has no relation with the implementation of the revolutionary task and political work which fails to serve the revolution and construction is not useful.

We should more properly accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by firmly grasping and maintaining the principle of giving priority to political work, the correctness and vitality of which have been proved through the practice of the revolution.

Safeguarding and protecting the chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and extensively embodying it in all sectors of the revolution and construction constitutes a basic requirement for the completion of the chuche cause.

The chuche idea is the genuine outlook of the world in our era, which is the era of chuche. It is also a great revolutionary banner leading the revolution and construction to an ever-victorious path.

The history of the Korean revolution, which has traversed the road of victory over half of a century, while surmounting all difficulties and trials, is precisely the history of victory of the chuche idea.

Today we are vigorously accelerating the general advance to implement the historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth party congress and the revolutionary line and struggle program clarified in his policy speech.

The key to victory in this sacred struggle is to uphold the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea and to brilliantly embody it in all sectors.

All functions and working people should deeply study the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, titled "On the Chuche Idea" and should adopt the ideology, theory and policies clarified in the treatise as their firm faith.

Thus they should expedite the complete victory of socialism and the country's reunification and complete the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by vigorously advancing the revolution and construction in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

NORTH BLOCKS PRC BORDER AFTER ARMY DEFECTIONS

SK020312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 2 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has blockaded its border with mainland China since last May, and has "significantly" reinforced vigilance along that border and its coastal areas in the wake of the recent flight of North Korean military officers to China, it was reported here Friday.

The TONGIL ILBO, a Japanese language daily published here by a pro-Seoul Korean expatriat, said the North Korean leadership was "alarmed" by the defection to China in late April and May of a "considerable" number of its military officers, and took the action to prevent further defections.

The defectors, who included "over 10 generals," had been purged by Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent to North Korean President Kim Il-song, because of their opposition to the plan whereby the junior Kim would succeed his father as North Korea's next leader, the paper said in a story, attributed to "sources well informed about North Korean affairs."

The paper reported late last month a large number of North Korean military officers opposing the hereditary succession were fired, jailed or transferred in a purge launched in mid-April. The paper said North Korea is boycotting the renewal of its fisheries agreement with Japan for fear its naval officers, assigned to supervise the agreement, might defect to Japan or other countries on board Japanese fishing boats.

Furthermore, it said, armed North Korean soldiers are guarding foreign embassies and consulates in Pyongyang to prevent the possible defection of North Koreans through diplomatic missions.

AMERICAN WRITER CALLS FOR U.S. OVERTURE TO NORTH

SK020440 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Washington -- by correspondent Yi Mun-hui -- As it improved its relations with Red China through ping-pong diplomacy in the late 1960's, the United States must make similar efforts toward North Korea and this will greatly contribute to deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and easing tension in the region, said the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 30 June.

Saying this in the article contributed by Edward Olsen, professor of national security affairs at the naval postgraduate school, the paper held that such efforts for improvement must be made in a limited war so as not to damage the interests of South Korea and must be, if possible, made while Kim Il-song is still in power.

TIMES LAUDS YI POM-SOK WASHINGTON VISIT

SK020054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Yi's Visits to D.C., Tokyo"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has wound up his three-day official visit to Washington with a series of meetings with American leaders and is now set to make a stopover in Tokyo on his way back home to have talks with Japanese Government figures.

The Washington visit was reported to be fruitful despite the sudden resignation of his host, Mr. Alexander Haig, from the post of secretary of state on the eve of his departure.

In addition to a meeting with the outgoing secretary, which turned out to be a courtesy call, the minister followed a busy schedule, having talks with Vice President George Bush and other leading officials of the U.S. administration, plus some congressmen, to discuss a wide range of issues from stepped-up political and economic cooperation to improve management of U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credits with regard to their terms and the export of Korean-made defense industry products to third countries.

When the announcement of his tour was made last week, only a few days preceding his departure, there were observations that Minister Yi, much versed in inter-Korean problems, might explore with Washington policy makers the future course of resolving the Korean Peninsula question.

Though the abrupt replacement of the U.S. secretary of state was somewhat embarrassing, the minister must have been rewarded with a rare opportunity to gain an on-the-spot grasp of the Washington situation at the time of a change at the helm of American foreign policy and have talks with U.S. leaders more in a future perspective. After all, as the minister repeatedly stressed prior to his departure, there appeared to be no major outstanding issues between the two countries and his visit was rather a "routine get-together," if not ceremonial in conjunction with the centennial of Korean-American relations.

In contrast to such aspects of the Washington tour, Mr. Yi's visit to Tokyo early next week, though unofficial, is expected to be crucial due to its obvious impact on the settlement of the long-drawn-out controversy over Seoul's request for \$6 billion in Japanese loans. The Tokyo visit is eye-catching because, for one thing, it was not scheduled at the time of his departure from Seoul over the weekend when the minister categorically ruled out such a possibility.

For another, the visit will be made at the request of Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi, who together with his staff should have studied the latest Korean proposal on ways to settle the loan issue. The proposal, handed to the Japanese early last week, was the first of its kind following Mr. Yi's appointment to the portfolio of foreign minister just a month ago. It was in response to a Japanese bid of last April in which Tokyo had reportedly offered \$4 billion -- \$1.5 billion in official development assistance (ODA) loans and the rest from the Japanese Export-Import Bank. The Japanese offer fell much short of the Korean request for \$6 billion in soft ODA credits alone.

The contents of Korea's recent counterproposal were not known. Yet noteworthy was a remark by Minister Yi shortly before his overseas tour that the loan negotiations could be successful only if both sides made concessions to the other party's position and in that process a comprehensive approach taking the regional security situation into account would be essential. Indeed for the benefit of closer relations between Korea and Japan and for that matter the common cause of the Free World, an early settlement of the loan controversy, now protracted for more than a year, is crucial -- preferably before the coming fall. For this task, Minister Yi's visit to Tokyo is hoped to be fruitful in paving the way for a final resolution of the pending issue.

HANGUK ILBO SEEKS JAPANESE CONCESSIONS IN TALKS

SK011135 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Foreign Minister Yi's Visit to Japan Following His Visit to the United States -- We Hope for a General Solution in Korea-Japan Economic Aid Talks"]

[Text] It is reported that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will visit Japan, at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurachi, on his way home from a visit to the United States.

The Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks on 5 July was not on his schedule when he left for Washington on 26 June. As the year-old Korea-Japan economic cooperation talks has entered a delicate stage, his visit to Japan is being keenly watched.

Foreign Minister Yi's official visit to Washington itself was more than we could anticipate. Now, on top of it, he is to visit Tokyo for talks between the Japanese and Korean foreign minister, attracting attention at home and abroad.

During his stay in Washington, Foreign Minister Yi met with former U.S. Secretary of State Haig. He also exchanged views on a wide range of subjects with Stoessel, the deputy secretary of state who is acting on behalf of newly appointed Secretary of State Schultz until his appointment is cleared in the Senate. He also held talks with Carlucci, deputy secretary of defense, U.S. Vice President Bush and congressional leaders.

In the course of these meetings, the U.S. leaders reaffirmed the Reagan administration's invariable support for Korea-U.S. relations of friendship and alliance. Minister Yi increased the U.S. leaders understanding of Korea's political and economic situation. What is more, he is viewed as having contributed a great deal to persuading them to regard favorably such issues as increasing U.S. foreign military sales credits for Korea and expediting the export of Korean-made defense industry products to other countries. Of course, we presume that the discussion on the situation in East Asia, including the Korea-Japan economic aid talks, must have been included in the pending issues discussed during his meetings with the U.S. officials.

We consider Minister Yi's visit to Japan on his way home for talks with his Japanese counterpart a timely one and an expression of the attitude of mutual contact between the two countries. At issue is Japan's new offer last April of \$1.5 billion as overseas development assistance loans from the Japanese Government and a loan of \$2.5 billion from the Export-Import Bank -- totalling \$4 billion -- which is known as the Yanagiya proposal. This was too far from our government's request and led the talks to a deadlock.

Then, Minister Yi was appointed to the post of foreign minister on 2 June, and he soon conveyed Korea's counterproposal to Japan on 22 June. Judging from these facts, it is too early to be optimistic or pessimistic over the outcome of the Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks. For a while, some Japanese working-level officials had hinted that the Yanagiya proposal was the final one. There were rumors that the Japanese side was observing the situation in Korea and waiting until the dust kicked up by the Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha scandal settled.

It is common sense that there be no ultimatum in diplomatic negotiations between working-level officials. Diplomatic negotiations on pending issues are accompanied by numerous ups and downs and efforts before they are settled by a political decision at the highest level. Also bilateral relations have something to do with multilateral relations and there are elements that can affect conditions as the situation changes. In other words, recent events in Korea, in essence, have nothing to do with the issue of economic aid talks. What should be seriously regarded by the Japanese side in dealing with the economic aid talks is, we think, what prompted the very idea of the economic aid request. Essentially, Korean-Japanese economic aid is a matter of long-term relations between the two countries and is directly linked to stability of the international relations in northeast Asia. Such a thing should not be influenced by myopic calculations or a narrow-minded wait-and-see attitude.

In addition, if settlement of the economic aid talks is postponed until after August or September, it is likely to be put off till next year due to the tight schedules of the leaders of both countries of diplomatic visits to other countries.

In this case, we worry about the effects of a postponement.

Judging from this, it is our hope that the Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks will provide a milestone for an early settlement of the economic aid issue -- a longstanding issue pending between Korea and Japan. Korea's new counterproposal on the economic aid issue has a rational flexibility. The time is ripe for the Japanese side to prove that it is making efforts for a settlement by making general and long-term concessions.

SECRETARIES OF KOREA-JAPAN LAWMAKERS' UNION TO MEET

SK020242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP) -- The 1982 regular joint meeting of the secretaries of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union will be held here July 10 to decide the agenda for the union's annual General Assembly conference Sept. 7-10 in Tokyo.

Sources at the binational organization said Friday that the Korean delegation will be led by Rep. Yi Sang-ik, the Korean-side secretary general, and the five-member Japanese delegation will be headed by Diet Member Matsushige Mori, the Japanese-side secretary general.

The sources said the two sides have already agreed that discussions of the Soviet Union's world strategy and how it affects northeast Asia's security, as well as the adoption of concrete Korean-Japanese cultural exchanges will be formally introduced to the Tokyo conference.

They said Ken Yasui, the Japanese side chairman of the union, will come to Seoul with the Japanese delegation for talks with Korean politicians on Seoul's request for six billion U.S. dollars in loans.

TONG-A ILBO ATTACKS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK012300 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Eye" -- by reporter Sin Sang-min of the Economics Department]

[Excerpts] Explaining the 28 June drastic measures in favor of business firms, Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik said: "Do not confuse an enterprise with an entrepreneur". The reason why one side of a solid, be it round or angular, can have sunshine is that its opposite side endures darkness. This also applies to the economy.

It is inevitable that benefit for one side is a loss for the other side. To revitalize the economy, the other side may endure a heavier loss for the time being. If the 28 June measures to help firms bring about price instability, the common people, including workers, will shoulder the loss. Prior to calculating the ripple effect of the measures, popular workers may feel a sense of relative poverty and of alienation because the benefits of the measures are focused on firms.

It is said that though the degree of shock is different, the 28 June measures are essentially similar to the 3 August action taken 10 years ago. At that time, the majority of distinguished businessmen in this land were engaged in the curb loan business. This saddened us. The people are sad at the reality in which businessmen, who received a good education and were fostered after capitalism had taken root in this land, are not much different from swindlers and profiteers -- businessmen who conducted business activities shortly after the liberation. In a sense, Mrs. Chang's loan scandal is a case through which businessmen disappointed us.

The so-called public business firms manipulated their accounts. This causes distrust of all businessman. Of course, I am talking about a few business firms. When they heard that the general trading companies, overseas construction companies and heavy chemical industries, which assume the responsibility for leading our economy, have good appearance but no substance, the common people were seized by depression rather than by rage.

For this reason, the 28 June measures may have been inevitable. Because the business firms could not resolve their own problems by themselves, the government took action to help them. However, since workers are also suffering from the economic recession as much as business firms, the government has demanded due benefits be given the workers through these measures.

It is learned that the government is working out measures to lower the income tax rates as much as the cut in corporate tax rates. But, remarks of the authorities concerned that "because the tax policy is not effective in supporting people in the lower income brackets, the government plans to settle the problem through expansion of employment" imply little cuts in the tax burden imposed on them. This signals that the 28 June measures would end with unilateral support for business firms. However, the measures should not help only business firms. The government should be aware that it should not make the common people and workers think they are the only side to be sacrificed as they felt they were sacrificed. In the 3 August action of the past.

ROK TO SIMPLIFY EXPORT-IMPORT PROCEDURES

SK020106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] A number of measures designed to improve export procedures, calling, among others, for totally lifting government controls on capital goods imported for export use, were announced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday.

The government will allow all small and medium manufacturing firms to export, regardless of the size of their capital and records in foreign sales.

At the same time, the government will have export inspection and testing procedures on 200 items discontinued. The steps are likely to be put into effect late this month when the modification of pertinent government regulations is expected to be approved by the cabinet, a ministry spokesman said.

The announcement said the government will discontinue its supervision over the capital goods imported for export use. Until now, importers of industrial facilities for use in the production of foreign-bound goods have been required to export goods worth up to 10 percent of the value of imports a year.

Blue-chip firms, especially those with outstanding records in exports, will be freed from government controls when they purchase raw materials for export use. While easing or lifting its controls on importers of capital goods and raw materials for export purposes, the government intends to toughen penalties against violators, the ministry said.

The ministry said 200 items will no longer be subject to export testing, reducing the number of export goods which continue to undergo such inspection to 776.

According to the ministry, mining and other manufacturing firms of small size will be authorized to export their products with their own right, regardless of the size of their capital and export records. The export license has so far been issued or renewed only for those manufacturing firms whose annual exports exceeded \$100,000 and with a paid-in capital of 20 million won.

But, the small and medium-sized firms which do not produce goods of their own will be subject to the capital and sales requirements on a continual basis. The validity of an export license will be extended to possibly two years from one year.

Controls on barter trade between Korean and foreign concerns will be strengthened, the ministry said, for the sake of discouraging transaction with firms from the countries in which the foreign currency situation is in bad shape. The simplification of a total of 85 kinds of export procedures will save Korean exporters roughly 23,431 million won a year and 31,047 man-days. Other features of the export simplification steps follow:

- The capital requirement for import agents will be done away with. Business records will be the only requirement imposed on import agents.
- Export companies will no longer need to hire quality inspectors.
- The business of returning customs duties to exporters will be improved.
- International biddings by foreign governments or firms whose value is less than \$5 million will no longer be subject to ministerial coordination.

BRIEFS

KORI N-POWER PLANT -- Seoul, Jul 1 -- Korea's nuclear generator No. 1 in Kori near Pusan port resumed its full operation Thursday after 73 days of suspension, the Korea Electric Power Company (KEPCO) announced. The Kori nuclear generator had been out of operation since April for recharging of nuclear fuel and for annual routine maintenance. A KEPCO official said the refuelling and maintenance work was carried out exclusively by domestic technology and personnel for the first time. A total of 35,000 persons were mobilized to carry out the work, he said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

BANKING RESHUFFLE -- Seoul, Jul 1 -- The Bank of Korea, Thursday announced a reshuffle affecting two assistant governors and 18 other director-level officials. The central bank named director of International Finance Department, Chang Hyon-kyu and Assistant Superintendent Yi Kang-su assistant governor of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination. Yi Sang-kun, head of the bank's representative office in Saudi Arabia, was appointed to succeed Yi Kang-su, while Director of Bank Improvement Guidance, Yi Han-song was assigned to the Saudi Arabia office. Credit Control Director, Hwang Chang-ki was named to head the bank's New York office. Meanwhile, the bank promoted Deputy Directors Sin Hyon-chun and Choe Kui-in to directors of Savings Promotion and Administration Improvement Departments, respectively. Credit Supervision Director Sin Pok-yong was assigned to the Exchange Control Department, Director of the Management Service and Computer Department Yi U-yong to the Credit Control Department, Administration Improvement Director Na Che-tak to the Management Service and Computer Department, and Exchange Control Director Kim Myong-ho to the Credit Control Department. Bank Examiners So Yong-sop and Yi Song-to will direct the Cash Department and the Banking Improvement Guidance Departments, respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 1 Jul 82 SK]

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS SESSION 26 JUNE

OW020345 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A regular session of the MPR Academy of Sciences was held on 26 June. The report by Comrade C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, "Plans for Scientific Research Work for 1981-1985" and the report by Comrade O. Shagdarsuren, scientific secretary of the MPR Academy of Sciences, "Account of MPR Academy of Sciences Activities in the First Half of 1982," were heard at the session. Participants, who debated the reports, expressed concrete opinions and suggestions for increasing practical returns from scientific research, ensuring close ties of science with production and fuller and more expedient use of existing scientific strengths and perfecting the planning of scientific research work.

The speakers' addresses noted with satisfaction that an atmosphere of collective leadership is asserting itself in the Academy of Sciences in contrast to the previous willfulness and rough treatment of scientists. Such a creative and genuinely businesslike atmosphere, they said, should be introduced deeper into the activity of scientific councils and sectors of Academy of Sciences institutes. Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the reports. The session also heard a number of scientific reports submitted by separate scientific research institutes.

The session discussed organizational questions. Comrade C. Tseren and B. Lubsandandzan, corresponding members of the MPR Academy of Sciences, were elected members of the MPR Academy of Sciences, and Doctors of Sciences Comrades O. Shagdarsuren, S. Norobsambuu, A. Dulmaa, N. Ishjams, T. Namjil, T. Haydab and R. Tserendulam were elected corresponding members of the MPR Academy of Sciences.

B. Chadraa was removed from corresponding membership in the MPR Academy of Sciences.

Academician C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, graduated from the Moscow State University in 1965, where he became a theoretical physicist. During his years of work in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna City, he successfully defended his theses for a candidate's degree (in 1970) and a thesis for his doctor's degree (in 1980), the scientific value of which was highly assessed by prominent scientists of the USSR and other foreign countries.

Academician C. Tseren pays considerable attention to training scientific cadres and regularly lectures at the Mongolian State University and supervises the course and degree work of students. C. Tseren was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee at the 18th MPRP congress. He is a deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS UBS AYMAG TOUR

OW300230 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1920 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is on an official and friendly visit to the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, left today for a tour of the country. The Soviet parliamentarians will visit Ubs Aymag (western Mongolia) and get acquainted with the life and labor of livestock breeders and farmers of the region and the work of local organs of the people's power as well as with places of interest in the aymag.

B. Altangeral, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, and T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, are accompanying the delegation on its tour of the country.

Meets Hural Leaders

OW020247 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A meeting took place today at the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural. The meeting was attended by N. Jagbaral, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and other officials as well as V.K. Petrov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

On the same day, the delegation had a meeting in the executive administration of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural, familiarized itself with the Mongolian capital, visited the V.I. Lenin museum and attended a concert of masters of the arts.

USSR DELEGATION ATTENDS SOVIET CULTURAL FESTIVAL

OW240940 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The Soviet cultural days in Mongolia have ended becoming a festival of socialist art and fraternal friendship. The closing ceremony of the days was attended by Mongolian leaders and the Soviet ambassador to Mongolia. Head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Cultural Minister Tamara Golubtsova, summing up the results of the Soviet cultural days in Mongolia said that what the Soviet delegates have seen here the rapid advancement of the Mongolian people in technical, scientific and cultural progress. Mongolian Cultural Minister Tsebegmid said that the Mongolians have once again witnessed and were convinced that today the united multi-national socialist culture of the Soviet people is going through a new stage of its prosperity.

ENVOY TO PRC PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW020249 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1954 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jun (MONTSAME) -- P. Shagdarsuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the PRC, has presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC. Wu Xueqian, PRC first deputy minister of foreign affairs, other Chinese officials and diplomatic officials of the MPR Embassy in the PRC were present during the presentation of credentials.

PDRY ENVOY BUKAYR ENDS TOUR, LEAVES FOR HOME

OW262359 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1935 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jun (MONTSAME) -- A.A. Bukayr, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left here today for home, having completed his diplomatic tour.

BSPP CHAIRMAN U NE WIN LEAVES 'FOR ABROAD' 2 JULY

BK020450 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, U Ne Win, and his wife, Daw Ni Ni Myint, have left for abroad at 0900 today, 2 July. Party Chairman U Ne Win was accompanied by senior military officials led by Chief of Staff Gen Thura Kyaw Htin, Minister of Industry II U Maung Cho and member of the People's Council of People's Attorneys U Lay Maung.

Party Chairman U Ne Win and his delegation were seen off at the Mingaladon airport by U San Yu, the chairman of the State Council and president, and his wife; U Aye Ko, the party general secretary, and his wife; Brig Gen Tin U, the joint party general secretary, and his wife; and the prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY VISITS 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

PRC Visit

BK020718 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, Huang Hua, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, will pay a good will visit to the PRC in the near future.

DPRK Visit

BK020719 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ho Tam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, will pay a good will visit to the DPRK in the near future.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MOROCCO -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 29 June that the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Tha Tun, SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt, concurrently as SRUB ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Morocco. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 29 Jun 82 BK]

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT AID -- Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Matsutada Tachibana on 30 June signed three memorandums of understanding in Rangoon. Under the notes of agreement, the Japanese Government will provide 5.26 billion yen grant to the Burmese Government for 1982-83. Of the total grant, 1.73 billion yen will be used for the television transmission extension project, 1.91 billion yen will be for the agriculture development training center project and 1.62 billion yen will be used for the construction of building and procurement of equipment for the general hospital construction project in Rangoon. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Jun 82 BK]

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN MANILA FOR 3-DAY VISIT

OW011237 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1106 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk is in Manila for a 3-day visit, Sihanouk is currently the Kampuchean coalition government president-designate. David Nye has more on that visit:

Norodom Sihanouk was met at the airport by members of the diplomatic corps led by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. Others included the ambassadors of the ASEAN-member nations. Accompanied by his wife Princess Monique, Prince Sihanouk came from Jakarta, Indonesia, and will stay until July 3. He will then proceed to Bangkok, Thailand, on the last leg of his tour through the capitals of the ASEAN. He is expected to seek concrete Philippine support for the new coalition government which seeks to dislodge the Vietnamese from Kampuchea.

Before he left for Manila, Prince Sihanouk met Indonesian President Suharto for an hour at the Merdeka Palace to thank him for Indonesian support for the coalition government. The prince also met the Singapore President Lee Kuan Yew earlier to seek similar support. Prince Sihanouk will begin talks with President Marcos and Minister Romulo tomorrow.

Meets With Marcos

OW020546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Manila, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of a recently formed Cambodian coalition government set up in opposition to the Vietnamese backed Phnom Penh regime, met President Ferdinand Marcos behind closed doors today, reportedly to ask for aid and support.

Details of their talk may be disclosed tomorrow during a press conference shortly before Prince Sihanouk leaves for Bangkok to complete his tour of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), information officials here said.

Prince Sihanouk arrived in Manila from Jakarta yesterday for a three-day visit to personally thank Philippine leaders for their support, to explain the details of the resistance coalition and to seek increased aid.

The ASEAN countries -- Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines -- worked hard towards the formation of the coalition and are vocal proponents of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the denial of recognition to the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government. The anti-Vietnamese coalition, formed recently in Kuala Lumpur, includes resistance factions led by Prince Sihanouk, anti-communist leader Son Sann and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge chief Khieu Samphan.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK290922 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 28 June carries a 26-minute report with portions recorded on the meeting held this morning at the Bassac River Theater Hall in Phnom Penh to mark the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP.

After describing the scene inside and outside the hall, the announcer reports that among those present are "Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and Secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Khang Sarin, member of the KPRP Secretariat and minister of interior; female Comrade Men Saman, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and deputy minister of agriculture; Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and others."

After the playing of the national anthem, the announcer presents the recorded 12-minute speech by Heng Samrin and another by a representative of the workers.

In conclusion, the announcer says: "The meeting ended at 0915. All members of the meeting left the hall with hope and firm confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. They remember well what Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin had just told them: That for the prosperity of the people, our party tirelessly struggles to push the Kampuchean nation forward step by step through the transitional period toward scientific socialism, which is the noble ideal of progressive human beings in the world."

Heng Samrin Speech

BK010421 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at 28 June meeting in Phnom Penh to mark 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP -- recorded]

[Text] My respects to all bonzes present, my best wishes to all local and foreign guests and my best wishes to all beloved comrades and friends:

June 28, 1951, the founding date of our party, is inscribed in the history of our nation. The resolute revolutionary struggle, which has been full of difficulties and complications for more than 30 years, has caused big changes in our society and our people. The people have escaped from the danger of genocide, have been rapidly reborn and are making every effort to defend and construct their beloved fatherland.

On this historic date, we all remember and express our sincere and profound thanks to dear and respected President Ho Chi Minh, who accomplished praiseworthy great acts by bringing and popularizing the light of Marxist-Leninism and who is the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the three parties of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

We remember Comrade Son Ngoc Minh and Comrade Tu Samouth -- communist elements and renowned leaders of our party and our people -- who sacrificed their lives for the noble ideal of the party, the cause of the glorious Kampuchean revolution and the lasting prosperity of our people.

On this glorious historic day, we recall our compatriots and comrades who valiantly struggled and sacrificed their lives for the people, the party and the fatherland. On this occasion, our party and our people express their most profound thanks to the parties and people of Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, as well as of other socialist countries. Our thanks are also directed to our friends near and far in the world who helped and supported our people. The great merits and lofty sacrifices of the Vietnamese people toward our revolution are always heavy in our country's history. [applause]

Also on this occasion, I would like to express on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of State warm congratulations and praise for the immense achievements won by all of our people and armed forces in all fields over the past 3 years. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, great victories scored by our people during the past years are the result of the birth and activities of the Indochinese Communist Party and, since 1951, of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, which was renamed the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The birth and activities of our party following the patriotic work of our ancestors, is a continuation of the growing traditions of our nation's struggle.

[Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1501 GMT on 28 June, in its report on Heng Samrin's speech, at this point adds the following:

[For more than 100 years, our territory was occupied by the French colonialists. Our people were subjugated to slavery. From year to year, they lived with famine and misery. This is why our people throughout the country, animated with an unconquerable spirit, rose against the yoke of the French colonialists; barbarous domination and that of their lackeys. There were insurrections in many provinces such as Kraatie, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and so on led by Sivatha, Achar Sva, Po Kamboand Patranloong [names as received]. Because of the lack of correct leadership, these struggles ended in failure.

[In 1917, the Russian October Revolution triumphed. With the light of the October Revolution, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh) -- the first communist combatant of Vietnam and the revolutionary of the three Indochinese countries -- made every effort to wage Marxist-Leninist propaganda in preparation for the foundation of the communist party. On 3 February 1930, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc founded the Indochinese Communist Party in the name of the Communist Internationale. In April 1931, the Indochinese Communist Party was recognized as a cell of the Communist Internationale. Since then, the revolution of the peoples of the three countries was closely linked and our people's revolutionary movement entered a new phase.

[Under the leadership of the party, revolutionary bases in our country developed. The struggles of the workers and peasants spread: Workers at Kompong Cham rubber plantation demanded a pay raise, a reduction of working hours, enjoyment of their rights and freedom in the creation of a representative organization; peasants in Battambang Province and the Pnong minorities in Kratie rose against tax levies; and so on.

[In 1945, the Soviet Union annihilated the fascist Germans and Japanese and the August 1945 revolution of the Vietnamese people erupted, which was ultimately victorious. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born, which influenced the national liberation struggle of our people. Due to the assistance and support of the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary forces of our country were built up and developed rapidly. On 17 April 1950, at the end of the national congress of the Khmer Issarak Front, the Committee of the United National Front was set up with Comrade Tu Samouth as president, as well as the Provisional Central Committee of National Liberation led by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh. On 19 April 1950, President Son Ngoc Minh, in the name of the Provisional Central Committee of National Liberation, read the proclamation of independence to our people and peoples in the world.

[In order to respond to the demands of the developing revolution, the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party (February 1951) decided that each country should found its own revolutionary party. In implementing this resolution, the communist Kampuchians convened their first congress on 28 June 1951 and founded the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh.

[This party continued the revolutionary cause and traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party, led the entire people in chasing out the French colonialists, the U.S. interventionists and the traitors of the nation as well as their lackeys so as to restore independence, unity and permanent prosperity to our country.

[The peoples of the three countries scored victories in their struggle with every passing day. In particular, the Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu led the French colonialists to sign the 1954 Geneva accords. In Kampuchea, Sihanouk -- a representative of the feudal class with capitalist tendencies -- was in power, practicing a two-faced policy: Externally he maintained relations with the imperialists and socialist countries under the label of "neutrality," internally he exploited the population and oppressed the revolution in a most barbarous manner. In 1970, the U.S. directly intervened in Kampuchea and brought to power the Lon Nol militarists -- their lackeys.

Once more our people, the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, standing shoulder to shoulder, rose up against the U.S. aggressors. Due to the assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese Army, our revolutionary armed forces successively foiled full-span sweeping campaigns against the enemies and inflicted bitter defeats on them. Liberated zones grew larger every day.

Faced with inevitable defeat, the U.S. imperialists were obliged to sign the Paris accords in January 1973 and to carry out the withdrawal of U.S. troops and their mercenaries from the three Indochinese countries and end the bombings in Kampuchea. In 1974 and at the beginning of 1975, the Vietnamese Army and people launched an offensive against the puppets in South Vietnam. Those victories aided the growth of our armed forces and the victory of our army and people which liberated the entire territory on 17 April 1975.

Shortly after the second congress of the party (September 1960), Pol Pot and Ieng Sary -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- found a way to take over the leadership of the party and diverted it step by step onto the bad path of chauvinism. They profited from the unrestricted aid of Vietnam in their struggle against the U.S. and Lon Nol by attempting to betray it. After the 17 April 1975 victory, they clearly demonstrated their reactionary nature. They completely abandoned their working class position, betrayed Marxism-Leninism, practised excessive reactionary chauvinism and sacrificed the interests of the nation in favor of the Beijing expansionists.

They implemented "the Chinese Proletarian Cultural Revolution." They applied the most barbarous measures, abolished everything and transformed our country into a hell on earth. They inculcated an excess of reactionary chauvinism, separated Kampuchea from the alliance of the three Indochinese countries and provoked an aggressive war against Vietnam to serve the expansionist policy of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Within the party, they implemented a militarist, dictatorial and authoritarian regime and massacred almost all the old cadres who had acquired much experience during their struggles. They transformed the army and cadres into terroriests and hangmen and prompted a disastrous extermination unprecedented in the history of mankind.

Faced with a situation in which the nation was pushed to the brink of extinction and the territory was about to fall into the hands of the reactionary Chinese, in December 1978, a number of authentic Kampuchean communists gathered patriotic forces to create the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation aimed at spurring the people to rise in order to topple the genocidal regime. At the urgent request of the Kampuchean revolution, the fraternal Vietnamese people and army brought us devoted and multifaceted aid and support and because of this we scored the historic victory on 7 January 1979, completely toppling the Pol Pot regime, eliminating the danger of extermination, liberating our territory from the Beijing expansionists' claws and founding the People's Republic of Kampuchea. With this historic victory, our party was restored. The third congress of the party held at the beginning of January 1979 energetically condemned the treason Pol Pot committed against the nation and his reactionary political line. According to the political principles of national salvation, genuine Kampuchean communists decided to reorganize the party and determine the primary tasks.

The fourth congress of the party in May 1981 noted the successes which had been scored, traced the political line and defined the current revolutionary tasks for our country, continued to stimulate the reorganization of the party and decided to rename the party the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

After liberation, due to the correct political line of the party and considerable international aid, especially from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, our people, with tremendous efforts, scored satisfactory successes in all fields in the tasks of defending and reconstructing the country. The reorganization work of the party also yielded good results.

[This is the current revolutionary situation in our country: Independence and sovereignty are well defended and the alliance between the three Indochinese countries is being reinforced now more than ever. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. It is clear that our revolution is defeating the enemies and our people are always advancing.]

Faced with the development of our revolution and their defeats in the military and political fields, our enemies have used a new tactic by creating the so-called "tripartite government." This act is only a maneuver by the Khmer reactionaries' clique implemented at the order of their masters -- the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. They are using the Sihanouk card to conceal the crimes of the Pol Pot hangmen and to dupe international public opinion and our people.

This maneuver confirms our enemies' weak position and their successive defeats and, on the other hand, the strong position of the Kampuchean revolution due to the alliance and solidarity between the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- which is closer than ever and the Solidarity with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries and peace and justice-loving peoples in the world.

The collusion between Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Pol Pot clique unmasks their traitorous faces. The counterrevolutionary forces are in collusion, joining together to reinforce their shaky position and to maintain their rotten corpse at the United Nations.

Our people must increase vigilance in order not to fall into their traps. They must never forget the bloody crimes and the defeats of the traitorous Pol Pot clique. Whatever their maneuvers, they can never change the situation in Kampuchea. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in commemorating the founding anniversary of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party) which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, we understand the close link between the party and the successes of our country's revolution and our nation.

As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party established as its goal the safeguarding of national independence and the construction of our country, step by step through the transition period toward socialism. Many distinguished sons and daughters of the party and the people have valiantly sacrificed themselves in the struggle for national independence against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and in toppling the Pol Pot regime -- lackeys of Beijing. Actually, under the party's banner we are determined to struggle against the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to firmly defend the independence of the fatherland. For the people's prosperity, our party is tirelessly working to advance Kampuchea step by step through the transitional period toward socialism. This is scientific socialism -- the noble ideal of progressive mankind in the world -- which is completely different from the reactionary and fake socialism of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

In the glorious light of the fourth party congress resolutions, all the victories won have been expanded. All of our party, people and armed forces are extremely happy and proud to pledge to fight more vigorously in order to successfully implement the two strategic tasks -- to firmly defend national independence and to build the fatherland step by step during the transitional period toward socialism. To successfully carry out these two strategic tasks is a struggle full of difficulties, complications and determination; but it is also a wonderfully glorious quest which calls for all of the party, people and armed forces as well as our ministers, departments, units at all levels, cadres and party members to make every effort and uphold their fighting spirit; to advance vigorously to valiantly develop revolutionary heroism in the struggle and in production, work performance and education; to overcome all obstacles and hardships, fear no sacrifice and to march on with confidence and enthusiasm, trust and faith in the brilliant future of the Kampuchean revolution. [applause]

Long live the glorious Marxist-Leninist KPRP! [applause]

Long live the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity! [applause]

Long live the everlasting solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries! [applause]

Long live glorious proletarian internationalism! [applause]

The cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland will certainly achieve final victory! [applause]

[The SPK version contains the following additional material:

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party has closely combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism. The political line of our party is to hold up the two banners of patriotism and of international solidarity, solidarity with the Soviet Union -- the strong bulwark of peace and socialism in the world -- and solidarity with other socialist countries, with revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and, foremost, solidarity with Vietnam to reinforce the alliance of the three Indochinese countries. The correct political line of our party is completely different from the political line of the Pot Pot reactionaries -- Beijing's lackeys -- who have appealed excessively to reactionary chauvinism, who made friends of enemies and enemies of friends, who betrayed [sentence as received].

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party's organization stands on the principles of democratic centralism. It guarantees internal democracy, improves respect for its discipline, implements collective leadership and personal responsibility, and ensures solidarity and unity in its bosom, which is totally different from the Pol Pot clique's organization which adopted a militarist, dictatorial and authoritarian system, which practiced a divisive policy, which provoked conflicts and killed each other savagely.

[As an authentic Marxist-Leninist party, our party periodically practices self-criticism and criticism in the interest of the working class and the hard-working masses.

[As a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, our party unceasingly expands the close ties between the party and the masses. The party always concerns itself with the education of cadres and its members in order to make them wholeheartedly love and serve the people, care about their lives, maintain their revolutionary qualities and morals and always study Marxism-Leninism in order to raise the leadership's abilities and to carry out well the tasks entrusted by the party and the people.

[The resolution of the fourth party congress emphasized that building the party is an immediate and primordial, strategic task and constitutes a principal factor to assure the Kampuchean revolution's victory.

[Our party was born of the working class. It struggles for the working strata. The party leans on the people and always cares for them. The close ties between the party and the masses constitute the party's great strength. The party sincerely hopes that the people will follow all its activities and those of its members, that they will make suggestions in order that it may have good members and can discard the bad ones so that the party is faithful to the fatherland, the people and proletarian internationalism and so that its cadres and members are exemplary in their deeds and words. In the interests of our fatherland and our people, each of us must respond to the wishes of the party and contribute actively to building the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party so that it is a firm and dynamic Marxist-Leninist party aimed at advancing the revolutionary cause of our country to final victory.]

SOVIET AMITY GROUP, EMBASSY MARK KPRP ANNIVERSARY

BK011218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- A meeting was held today at the Soviet Cultural Center under the sponsorship of the USSR Embassy and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association to mark the 31st founding anniversary of the KPRP.

Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and Phlek Phirun, secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross, attended the meeting.

Counselor of the USSR Embassy to Kampuchea Dolgopiatov said that the KPRP is a Marxist-Leninist party with close relations with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialism.

He went on: The victory of 7 January 1979 liberated the Kampuchean people from the claws of the Pol Pot gang and gave them a new life. He then retraced the various stages achieved by the KPRP, going from the first to the fourth congresses where the KPRP defined the national reconstruction program. Since then, the relations of friendship with the Indochinese countries, the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries have deepened more than ever, he stressed.

Pen Navouth presented the history of the KPRP which, through a persistent and protracted struggle, restored true independence and freedom to the Kampuchean people. We are boundlessly grateful. Minister Pen Navouth said, to President Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party, and to Son Ngoc Minh and Tu Samut, who sacrificed themselves completely for the cause of the revolution. The sacrifices of the Vietnamese people are inscribed in our hearts. He expressed the profound thanks of the Kampuchean party and people to the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the USSR for their aid and support for the Kampuchean people in their national construction efforts.

LAO, SRV, KHMER MEKONG COMMITTEES HOLD CONFERENCE

BK250712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the Lao National Mekong Committee led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation, and a delegation of the Vietnamese National Mekong Committee led by its chairman, Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservancy, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning. They will attend the fourth conference of the national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries.

They were greeted on their arrival by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee. Also present were Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador, and Nguyen Thao, Vietnamese embassy counselor accredited to Kampuchea.

Kong Samol Opens Meeting

BK270728 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Jun (SPK) -- The fourth meeting of the National Mekong Committees of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos began its work in Phnom Penh on Friday, 25 June.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee, headed the Kampuchean delegation; Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservancy and chairman of the Vietnamese National Mekong Committee, headed the Vietnamese delegation; and Singapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation and chairman of the Lao National Mekong Committee, headed the Lao delegation.

In his opening speech, Kong Samol said that the traditional cooperation of the Indo-chinese countries in terms of the exploitation of the resources of the Mekong started a long time ago, but it was interrupted by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, lackeys of Beijing expansionism-hegemonism and U.S. imperialism.

He noted that the opening of this fourth conference contributed to promoting the development of cooperation among the National Mekong Committees of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and enabled them to achieve new results. These successes, Kong Samol stressed, stem from the clear-sighted leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties and of our governments and from the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity.

Keeping the PRK out of the United Nations is neither just nor is it beneficial to international cooperation in terms of exploiting the Mekong's resources, Kong Samol said.

Chan Si Remarks

BK011340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1553 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK) -- The fact that Thailand prevented Kampuchea from participating in the International Mekong Committee constitutes an illegal act which infringes upon the political as well as economic interests of each country, said Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, when he received the Vietnamese and Lao National Mekong Committees in Phnom Penh on Sunday, 27 June.

Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction with the brilliant success of the fourth meeting of the national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries. He expressed high appreciation for the efforts of the Vietnamese and Lao National Mekong Committees to have Kampuchea recognised as a member of the International Mekong Committee.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservation and the head of the Lao delegation, Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of communications, public works and transportation pledged to do their best to get Kampuchea recognised as a full member of the International Mekong Committee.

Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Kampuchean National Mekong Committee, also attended the meeting.

Press Communique Issued

BK011401 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0511 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- The fourth meeting of the National Mekong Committees of the PRK, SRV and LPDR, which was held in Phnom Penh from 25 to 27 June issued a press communique on 28 June. Here is the full text of the press communique:

Implementing the decision of the third meeting held in Hanoi during December 1981, the National Mekong Committees of the PRK, LPDR and SRV held their fourth meeting in Phnom Penh from 25 to 27 June 1982. The delegation of the LPDR National Mekong Committee is led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, that of the SRV National Mekong Committee by its chairman Dinh Gia Khanh and that of the PRK National Mekong Committee by its chairman Kong Samol, who presided over the meeting.

The three delegations reviewed the activities of the national Mekong committees of the three fraternal countries during the survey and development of the water resources of the Mekong's lower basin.

In an atmosphere of unity and militant solidarity, the three delegations exchanged views on various questions concerning cooperation and bilateral assistance among the members offices of the three committees and noted that satisfactory progress and effective results have been obtained as a result of the great efforts put forth by the peoples of the three countries.

Programs of economic and technico-scientific cooperation in the fields of agriculture, water conservancy, communications and transportation, fundamental surveys and cadre training and so on... have contributed positively to the economic development and the improvement of the living conditions of the populations in the three countries.

The three committees agreed on the organization of a seminar concerning meteorological and hydrological matters to promote more fruitful cooperation among the three countries. This seminar will be held in Ho Chi Minh City in December 1982. The date and venue of the fifth meeting of the three national Mekong committees will be set after the seminar.

The three national Mekong committees unanimously stressed that the absence of the PRK in the Mekong committee remains an increasingly glaring obstacle to the survey and development of the Mekong's lower basin. It is obvious that any project for the exploitation of the Mekong's main course can be realized only with the participation of the PRK in the Mekong committee, which will allow the latter to contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. It is in this manner that the Mekong will really become a river of peace, friendship and international cooperation.

The national committees of the LPDR and SRV have expressed satisfaction at the achievements in all fields of the Kampuchean people, who have been reborn rapidly from the ashes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and are convinced that, under the leadership of the KPRP and PRK government, the Kampuchean people will score more successes in the building of a new and happy life and in the defense of the fatherland.

The three delegations visited western Baray and the historic monuments of Angkor in Siem Reap Province and the important irrigation networks of Stoeng Pursat in Pursat Province, Stoeng Sangke and Stoeng Mongkolborei in Battambang Province and Stoeng Chinit in Kompong Thom Province.

Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea, received the delegations and expressed satisfaction at the successful development of the multi-sided cooperation among the three fraternal countries.

The two delegations from Laos and Vietnam expressed sincere thanks to the National Mekong Committee of the PRK for its warm and friendly reception.

Committees Leave Phnom Penh

BK011316 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the Lao National Mekong Committee led by its chairman Singkapo Sikhotchounlamani, deputy minister of public works and transportation and that of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee led by Dinh Gia Khan, deputy minister of water conservancy, left Phnom Penh on 28 June at the end of the fourth meeting of the Indochinese countries' national Mekong committees.

They were seen off by Nhem Heng from the Ministry of Agriculture, and other personalities. Khamphan Vilachit, Lao Ambassador to Kampuchea and Nguyen Thao, counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, were also present.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE PAINTING EXHIBITION -- Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK) -- An exhibition of Vietnamese painters, sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Culture, opened in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 22 June, in the presence of Chey Sophea, deputy minister of the ministry. The exhibition displayed 60 paintings by artists from the Vietnamese armed forces showing the life of the Kampuchians under the new regime. Nguyen Thao, counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Kampuchea, was present at the opening of the exhibition. [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 24 Jun 82 BK]

LEADERS RECEIVE AWARDS FROM SUPREME SOVIET

BK021221 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, Jul 2 (OANA-KPL) -- Four Lao top leaders were awarded here yesterday with the "medal for reinforcement of combative alliance" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued on May 14, 1982 awarded the medals to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the LPDR, of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and president of the Lao Front for National Construction; General Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-premier, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army and to Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs.

The awards is an acknowledgement of the contribution made by the Lao leaders for their efforts for world peace, and the consolidation of the combative alliance and for the military and armed forces co-operation among the Soviet Union, socialist and other friendly countries.

Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, on behalf of the USSR, presented the awards to the honoured Lao leaders.

V. Sobchenko, on this occasion, also said that the Communist Party and Government of the USSR highly appraised the great achievements of the Lao party, government and armed forces leaders -- able political leaders, who have devoted themselves for Marxism-Leninism, socialism, the well-being of Lao people for the strength of the socialist community, peace and security and prosperity of the world peoples.

The Soviet ambassador stressed that the enhancement of combative alliance and solidarity among Laos, Soviet Union and other socialist countries has so far been instrumental in the efficient build-up of modern armed forces of Laos which stand ready to solve all eventual problems. The ambassador, also hailed successful building up of socialist foundation in Laos and the successful task in uniting the entire Lao people to safeguard the revolutionary gains. These successes, the ambassador said, greatly contribute to enhance among other things, the powerful alliance among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which is an important factor contributing to peace and stability in this region.

Kaysone Phomvihan, in his response, qualified the great assistance of the USSR for Laos including aid in the field of defence, as a great contribution for the safeguarding of the revolutionary gains, the socialist construction and the failure of imperialists, hegemonists and expansionists and other reactionaries.

The Lao party general secretary seized this occasion to thank the USSR for all its co-operation and assistance to Laos. He went on to say that for the interests of the socialist community, we will do our best to consolidate the combative alliance, the all-round co-operation with the USSR, Vietnam, Kampuchea and other socialist countries, and will contribute in the struggle of all peoples who are struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Kaysone Phomvihan further wished the great Soviet people who are under the genuine leadership of the Communist Party of the USSR with Leonid Brezhnev as the general secretary, to score new and greater success in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 26th Communist Party of the USSR, and the 11th 5-year plan thus leading the Soviet Union to communism.

SITTHI INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEA, AUSTRIAN VISIT

BK011610 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who returned with his party from Austria at 1730 yesterday said the visit was a successful one. He said the visit was made for the purpose of reciprocating the Austrian foreign minister's visit to Thailand and strengthening ties between the two countries. It was also aimed at following up the results of the visit by the Thai delegation led by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon recently. The foreign minister also attended the seminar between ASEAN and West European countries dealing with political, economic, cultural and historical problems.

[Begin recording] During this visit, I met for talks with [Austrian Foreign Minister] Pahr, who is chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. We discussed political issues, especially Kampuchea. Minister Pahr is scheduled to visit Thailand soon. Before visiting Thailand, he will visit Vietnam, but in his capacity as Austrian foreign minister, and not as chairman of the ICK. He will also visit Burma before coming here. When he is here, we will hold more discussions.

In addition to my meeting with Minister Pahr, there was also a joint meeting between ASEAN ministers and Minister Pahr dealing with the peaceful political settlement of the Kampuchean problem under the UN resolution adopted in New York in July last year. We discussed steps to be followed. We told Minister Pahr of Nguyen Co Thach's planned visit to this region, first to Burma, then to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. In Thailand, he will hold talks with me. Minister Mokhtar, meanwhile, expected to meet Nguyen Co Thach in October because he is too busy at present. It has not been fixed when there will be a meeting between Nguyen Co Thach and Philippines Foreign Minister Gen Romulo.

I believe my trip to Austria was very useful. Economically speaking, we followed up on various topics. We consider Austria as a doorstep for our two-way trade with East Europe. We expect to see an increase in trade exchanges between Austria and Thailand. Austria, however, wants us to have a law to protect foreign investment. We are working on this, because many other countries have also raised this matter with us. They include, for example, Japan, Canada and many other countries. If we have that type of law enacted, it is believed we will be able to attract more investors.

From our visit, we had a chance to inform them of the real situation in our country. We reviewed the historical ties between West Europe and Thailand and other ASEAN countries. Now for your questions.

[Question] What kind of preparations have we made for the scheduled visit by Prince Sihanouk on 3 July?

[Answer] From what I learned from the deputy foreign minister, Sihanouk will visit the Philippines today. He will be welcomed on arrival in each country by the respective foreign ministers. I will welcome him at the airport here.

[Question] At what time will he arrive?

[Answer] I do not know yet. He will arrive on 3 July, probably in the afternoon. I will host a dinner for him in the evening.

[Question] In what capacity will he be treated during his visit here?

[Answer] He is now president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the agreement reached recently. The agreement will take effect when the government is proclaimed inside Kampuchea. He will have to pass through Thailand in order to enter Kampuchea.

[Question] Through which area will he be entering Kampuchea?

[Answer] I do not know. I do not know where they will decide to proclaim the new government -- whether it will be in the area under the occupation of Sihanouk, or Son Sann, or Khieu Samphan. I still do not know. It is up to them anyway.

[Question] How will Prince Sihanouk be treated during his visit to Thailand?

[Answer] He will be in transit. We will treat him as a friend. Sihanouk was a friend to us once, before the change in the situation. When I met him recently I felt that he has good intentions toward Thailand. When I met him in Beijing, he thanked Thailand for its assistance to the Kampuchean refugees. He highly valued Thailand for that.

[Question] What about security for him during the visit?

[Answer] That will be the responsibility of security officials, the police, the military, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Department. In fact, I don't know much about this. It is the responsibility of security officials.

[Question] Is his visit here a personal or an official visit?

[Answer] I would say an official visit. He will be welcomed by the heads of state of the countries he is visiting. He will call on the ruler of Malaysia, President Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, and President Suharto. I believe he will also meet President Marcos.

[Question] When is he scheduled to meet the prime minister?

[Answer] On 7 July, I believe.

[Question] Has he requested an audience with the king?

[Answer] There is no positive plan about this so far. I will tell you as soon as I know. Yes, he has requested an audience, but it is up to the royal Secretariat to notify us. [end recording]

SITTHI QUILS SENATE TO JOIN POLITICAL PARTY

BK020902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The Senate met this morning at the National Assembly Building under the chairmanship of Siri Atipho, deputy Senate president. The meeting started at 0905. The chairman informed the senators that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had resigned from the Senate effective 1 July because he planned to join a political party.

The Senate later approved the draft regulations governing the lot, drawing procedure to screen out senators in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. The meeting ended at 0915.

THREE ASEAN MINISTERS AGREE ON TIN ASSOCIATION

BK300633 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Industry and mining ministers from three ASEAN countries yesterday adopted an agreement to establish the Association of Tin Producing Countries and tentatively scheduled August 2 for signing the pact.

In a joint statement issued after they ended a one-day meeting at Dusit Thani Hotel, the ministers of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia said that the agreement has yet to be approved by their respective governments. The ministers include Thailand's Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, Malaysia's Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong and Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto. Though the meeting did not decide where the headquarters of the association will be, Minister Chatchai said that it might be either in Kuala Lumpur or Jakarta.

The joint statement said that the agreement provides an essential framework to ensure remunerative returns to producers and fair prices to consumers. To attain this objective the agreement provides for several institutional and financial arrangements including measures to intensify research and development on the uses of tin to strengthen marketing through joint approaches for direct marketing and improvement of market intelligence and information, it said. The three countries account for more than 70 percent of world's tin production. The activities of the association would serve to enhance the functioning of the 6th International Tin Agreement which becomes effective tomorrow, the joint statement said.

The ministers also invited the other tin-producing countries to sign the agreement on August 2, or to join the association at their earliest convenience. Chatchai said that countries should inform the three within July 28 of their intention to join the association. "But their failure to inform us within that day does not mean that they are not allowed to join us later," he said.

Chatchai said that contribution to support tin prices will come from producing countries proportionate with their respective production capacity. Price support, he said, is already being done by the buffer stock of the ITC [International Tin Council].

DEMOCRAT PARTY TO STAY IN GOVERNMENT COALITION

BK300825 Hong Kong AFP in English 0735 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, June 30 (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon has successfully emerged from a political crisis following the agreement of an important coalition partner to stay with the governing team.

The Democrat Party's about-turn came last night after talks between party leader Phichai Rattakun and Gen Prem, and a tense party meeting.

The Democrat decision to stay in the coalition government that features two other main political parties -- the Social Action Party (SAP) and Thai National Party (TNP) -- has defused a crisis that developed over the weekend.

The issue that threatened Gen Prem's third government since he came to power in March 1980 was the defeat in Parliament Friday of a government-sponsored bill for constitutional amendments regarding general elections.

In response to the defeat, the Democrat Party on Saturday called on its six cabinet ministers to resign. The main advocate of this call, deputy party leader Chaloephan Siwikon, staged a walk-out of the party meeting when it was rejected last night.

According to political sources, SAP and the TNP never considered resignation. SAP leader Khukrit Pramot maintained the government was under no obligation to resign as the bill did not concern policy.

Gen Prem, at a regular weekly cabinet meeting yesterday, called the defeat a "parliamentary affair." The bill called for constitutional amendments that would have instituted a more solid party system that would bar small, loose groupings from entering the House of Representatives after general elections due in April 1983.

In its final reading, the bill obtained six votes less than the required 264, with 33 against and 119 abstentions. The large number of abstentions, mainly from usually pro-government senators, was generally seen as a political loss-of-face for the government.

POST: NEW ANTI-INSURGENCY OPERATION LAUNCHED

BK020452 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jul 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The government forces yesterday launched a massive anti-insurgency operation against communist insurgents and separatist bandit gangs in the three Muslim-predominated provinces of Yala, Narathiwat and Pattani.

About 5,000 soldiers, rangers, border patrol police and defence militiamen from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Army regions are involved in the month-long offensive campaign, code named "Tai Rom Yen 11," under the command of Maj Gen Wanchai Chitchampong of the Fourth Army Region.

The national forces in the middle of last month launched an anti-insurgency drive in Trang, Phatthalung, Satun and Nakhon Si Thammarat Provinces. The operation was hailed as a success with the destruction of one major communist stronghold, camp 842, and several other smaller camps.

However, the death tolls on both the government and the communist sides were low.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING ISSUED

BK020043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] On 2 July the SRV Foreign Ministry issued a communique saying that, as agreed by the three countries, the sixth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK will be held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, in the near future.

PREM STATEMENT ON AID TO DK COALITION ASSAILED

BK011547 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Dangerous Calculations"]

[Text] The policy of tailing after Chinese expansionism is leading the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN states to obviously sophistic contentions and to calculations that are truly harmful to themselves. At a press conference on 23 June Thai Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon said that Thailand would consider a request for military aid and other aid for the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. He held that the stronger this alliance is, the more secure would be the Thai-Kampuchean border, and that the formation of the government is favorable to Thailand's security.

The above statement by Prime Minister Prem indicates that the present Thai Government still considers the PRK and Vietnam its enemies. It has allowed the Pol Pot genocidal clique and other reactionary Khmer forces to use Thai territory as a hideout and helped transport Chinese weapons to them for use against the Kampuchean people, causing tension and instability in this region. Now, they are thinking of providing weapons for these reactionary elements to oppose the Kampuchean people's reconstruction of their country. The Thai Government cites Thailand's national security as a lame excuse to carry on this scheme.

Everybody knows that tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border is caused by China's dark scheme by using the Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer forces to provoke the PRK. These reactionary forces often fight each other or plunder the local people. In many cases, the Thai Armed Forces have engaged in the fighting to help the reactionary Khmer forces. To give more weapons to them means to escalate the tension and chaotic situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Bangkok's intention to give military aid to the reactionary Kampuchean forces runs counter to the interests of the Thai people and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Over the past years, because it has acted upon Chinese orders in its relations with the Indochinese countries, Thailand has courted instability and many difficulties for itself. It has allowed Beijing hegemonist expansionism to interfere increasingly deeply in Thai internal affairs. The collusion among Thailand and other ASEAN member countries to establish the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea on Chinese orders has set a dangerous precedent for China to resort to the use of Maoist forces against the countries in Southeast Asia.

Under the pretext of Thailand's security, Bangkok wants to justify its compliance with Beijing's scheme and to influence other ASEAN countries. But the fact is that some ASEAN states and even a number of Western countries, though approving the tripartite coalition, have denied military aid to it, knowing that this would exacerbate tension and serve the policy of China. Some ASEAN countries have also seen more clearly that the main danger to Southeast Asia is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, and they agree that it is necessary to enter into a dialogue with Vietnam.

Confrontation only benefits the Chinese expansionists. The real interest of the nations in this region is to entertain neighborly relations and to live in peace and friendship. Dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is necessary to pave the way for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation.

The ASEAN countries should see this reality and adopt a practical attitude.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS CEMA SESSION REPORT

OWO20731 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 CMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 2 -- The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has adopted the report of the Vietnamese delegation on the results of the 36th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Sofia from June 8-10. The report was delivered by To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the session.

The committee highly appreciated the economic and social achievements of the CMEA member countries in recent years. It approved Vietnam's participation in the general agreement on cooperation in the development and wide use of micro-processors in national economy and the Vietnamese delegation's activities at the 36th CMEA session.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

BK011600 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 5 in Vietnamese May 82 pp 4-9

[Unattributed article: "Splendid Success of the Third LPRP Congress" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Last April the LPRP held its third national congress in Vientiane. This congress, representing 35,000 members of the LPRP, reviewed the situation in Laos over the past 10 years, since the Second LPRP Congress in February 1972, with emphasis on the 6 years since the emergence of the LPDR on 2 December 1975. The congress set forth orientations, tasks and targets of the Lao revolution in the new revolutionary stage -- the transitional stage toward socialism nationwide -- as well as targets and tasks for the First 1981-85 5-Year Plan and subsequent years up to 1990. The congress elected the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, outstanding son of the people of various nationalities in Laos and esteemed leader of the Lao revolution.

By its great significance, the Third LPRP Congress has marked new and very important progress for the Lao revolution.

The LPRP has creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos, led people of various nationalities to victory in the struggle for national revolution and democracy, thereby triumphantly establishing the LPDR.

In the fall of 1975, grasping the favorable condition which resulted from the victories of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, the LPRP promptly mobilized the people in a concerted uprising to seize and control the country's administration. This dynamic and creative leadership prevented damage, destruction and chaos in Laos. It also created new forces and favorable conditions for national construction and defense.

Since the complete liberation of Laos, the LPRP has led the tasks of economic and social transformation and building according to socialist guidelines. To date, in industry the socialist economy has reached 93 percent; in communications and transportation, 47 percent and trade, 32.7 percent. Moreover, 1,343 agricultural production cooperatives have been established.

Thanks to the policy of encouraging agricultural production, many localities have begun planting two crops instead of the traditional one crop per year. For the first time in its history, Laos has become self-sufficient in food for 2 consecutive years, 1980-81.

In the industrial domain, electricity output for 1981 reached 807 million kilowatt-hours or a per capita output of 230 kilowatt-hours. Machinery products, bricks, wooden goods, soap, tobacco and paper have increased from 100 to 200 percent compared with 1976.

THESE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO STABILIZING AND IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S DAILY LIFE.

In the cultural and educational domains, illiteracy has been basically eliminated. In 1981, 85 percent of the illiterates could read and write. In the 1980-81 academic year there were 620,000 general school students -- a 100-percent increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year -- 1,125 university students -- a manifold increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year. There are almost 10,000 Lao students studying in fraternal socialist countries, of whom more than 4,000 are university students. This is a great advance for the Lao revolution. THE ENHANCEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND HAS CONTRIBUTED VERY SIGNIFICANTLY TO HEIGHTENING LOVE FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND SOCIALISM by the people of various nationalities in Laos.

Since national liberation, the LPRP has consistently built the national defense force and mobilized people throughout the country together with the armed forces, to defend firmly the unified Lao fatherland. This is the greatest achievement of the Lao revolution. Now Laos has a regular army and a firm and strong people's security force. These forces are continuously heightening their vigilance and are ready to foil all schemes and the multifaceted sabotage activities being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

Evaluating these achievements, especially in the economic and social fields, the Third LPRP Congress affirmed that the Lao revolution is in the first stage of its transition toward socialism. The general lines of the Lao revolution in the transitional stage toward socialism are: TO CONSISTENTLY CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP; TO ORGANIZE AND PROMOTE SOLIDARITY BETWEEN WORKERS AND THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES AND DEVELOP THEIR RIGHTS TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF SOCIETY; AND TO CARRY OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY THE THREE REVOLUTIONS, NAMELY, THE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS, THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND THE IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTION, WITH THE PRODUCTION RELATIONS REVOLUTION A KEY FACTOR FOR DEVELOPING PRODUCTION AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AS THE KINGPIN. THESE ARE ALL AIMED AT BUILDING SOCIALISM, FULLY EXPLOITING AND DEVELOPING ALL THE POTENTIALS OF THE COUNTRY; DEVELOPING INDUSTRY THROUGH THE EXPLOITATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEVELOPING THE NATURAL ECONOMY IN ORDER TO GRADUALLY ADVANCE FROM SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION; AND DEVELOPING INDUSTRIALIZATION BY USING SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A BASE FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN ORDER TO TURN LAOS INTO AN AGRICULTURAL-FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL ADVANCED COUNTRY. THIS WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN LAOS; ELIMINATE FOREVER THE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN; STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE; FIRMLY PROTECT LAO SOVEREIGNTY, NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE NEW REGIME IN ORDER TO BUILD LAOS INTO A PEACEFUL, INDEPENDENT, UNIFIED AND SOCIALIST COUNTRY, THEREBY, TOGETHER WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA, FIRMLY DEFENDING THE BULWARK OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE REGION AND CONTRIBUTING POSITIVELY TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY AND WORLD SOCIALISM.

The Third LPRP Congress has affirmed two strategic tasks of national defense and construction in the new stage of the Lao revolution, of which the task concerning socialist construction is regarded as the most significant one.

On the economic front, the party has affirmed that the agricultural and forestry production is strong and has the potential to accelerate the improvement of the people's daily life and contribute significantly to building the initial capital for the socialist industrialization. In the years ahead, the party intends to improve agriculture comprehensively, develop the strength of agriculture and forestry in order to strive to become totally self-sufficient in grain and food. It also intends to gradually fully develop the agricultural cooperatives. Over the next 5 years, the development of cooperatives will be completed in rice growing areas, while this task will be carried out gradually in upland agricultural areas and other places.

In the industrial field, the party stressed that since Laos has abundant agricultural and forestry resources it should seek international cooperation based on these resources in order to formulate plans to develop small industry, handicrafts, light industry, processing industry and the electric, construction and repair sectors; and to expand and build additional establishments for ore exploitation. The general aim is to have the whole network of industry, small industry and handicrafts serve agriculture and forestry production, communications and transportation. In this context, the electrical, engineering, communications and transportation sectors must exceed the present requirements.

The party also set goals for trade, pricing, banking, finances and wages and various aims and concrete measures aimed at fulfilling important economic tasks and targets.

The LPRP is paying special attention to strengthening the economic cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and other countries of the socialist community.

The people of various nationalities in Laos have inherited the tradition of solidarity, struggle and respect for loyalty and sincerity. This is a basic strength. However, the multifaceted national structures and the slow progress in education and the difference in languages, habit and customs are obstacles to the unification of various nationalities into one nation. As a result, the LPRP in every revolutionary stage has paid special attention to tasks concerning the nationalities. The party's attention to the various nationalities has been reflected through its guidelines, revolutionary strategy, aims, policies and other concrete measures. The strengthening of the tasks concerning the united national front and tasks concerning nationalities in general has always been a decisive factor for the success of the Lao revolution in the past, present and future.

The party contends that education is a very important factor in Laos. Unless the people's educational background is enhanced, the Lao people will not be able to improve and develop the economy, know how to protect the country and how to become masters of the society and of their lives.

On the basis of this judgment, the LPRP contends that the cultural and ideological revolution must advance one step further, to be centered around tasks concerning education. The aim of the cultural revolution is to build a genuine and socialist national education; eliminate vestiges of reactionary culture, continued ignorance and feudalism left behind by history and neocolonialism; and stop the infiltration of decadent and reactionary culture. The long-term goal of tasks concerning culture and education is to build a new man and turn Lao workers into people of socialist consciousness who understand modern science and technology and who have a sense of responsibility and the ability to become masters of the society.

The LPRP affirms that the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism which is aimed at subjugating Laos and other Indochinese nations, is a direct and dangerous enemy of the Lao people.

Under all circumstances, the party must strive to CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE PEOPLE'S SECURITY FORCES, in order to foil all sabotage schemes and tactics of the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby firmly protecting the peaceful work of the people, defending Lao independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the new regime.

The LPRP affirms its support for a foreign relations policy which includes the determination to foil the hostile policy of the Chinese big nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The party contends that THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SPECIAL SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA AND THE STRENGTHENING OF SOLIDARITY AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE GREAT SOVIET UNION AND OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WILL ALWAYS BE A MILESTONE IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LAO PARTY AND STATE, and this will be an invincible power that no enemy can smash.

The unswerving policy of the Lao party and state is to establish friendly and good-neighborly relations with ASEAN countries, especially the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Lao people have resolved to oppose the hostile policy of the Chinese reactionary leadership, but to spare no efforts in maintaining friendly relations with the Chinese people.

Through various domestic great revolutionary achievements and with the correct foreign policy, the LPDR is gaining the sympathy and support of world progressive opinion. The status and prestige of the LPRP and the LPDR in the international arena is consistently enhanced.

The revolutionary cause of the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos has scored tremendous achievements. This was due to the correct leadership of the LPRP, which was formerly part of the Indochinese Communist Party, the vanguard party of the working class and people of the three Indochinese countries, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh. Applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Lao revolution, the LPRP has enhanced the spirit of creativity, charted the correct revolutionary line, triumphantly completed various strategic tasks, strategems and revolutionary methods and led the Lao revolution from one victory to another. Comrade Truong Chinh, head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress has said in his speech: "The victory of the Lao revolution is the brilliant victory of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos and of the ardent patriotism and the spirit of solidarity, in addition to the undaunted impetus of the struggle of the people of various nationalities in Laos who are determined to surge forward to become masters of their own destiny. It is the victory of the militant alliance of the three fraternal countries in Indochina and the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay, and of the world revolutionary movement. It is also the victory of the correct and consistent foreign policy of the Lao party and state which clearly and principally distinguishes friend from foe, and which flexibly implements various suitable positions and policies aimed at positively contributing to the struggle of peoples of various nations for the common goal of the era."

The great revolutionary victories scored by the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities for more than half a century, especially during the past decade, have indicated that the LPRP has applied a correct line in building itself gradually to become the party with working class characteristics which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the people's interests; and in closely combining the genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

The LPRP affirms that one of the important party building tasks in the new stage is to STRIVE TO FIRMLY MAINTAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT WHICH RULES THE ADMINISTRATION, and to maintain its role as a leading core for the firm proletarian dictatorship system in order to protect national independence, build socialism in Laos and fulfill the country's international obligation triumphantly.

In light of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the fraternal people of Laos will surely advance firmly on the path toward successfully building a socialist, independent and prosperous Laos and make it a worthy member of the heroic and strong world socialist community, a fortress of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese party and people are proud of the LPRP, the unyielding comrade and the intimate friend of Vietnam. They were very moved to hear the heartfelt speech of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane at the recent Fifth VCP Congress in which he said:

The LPRP pays special attention to educating its cadres and members and the people of various nationalities to strive to protect the special Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and it resolutely struggles against all enemy schemes for sowing dissention and it instructs the younger generation of Lao to foster this special relationship to make it bloom and last forever...under all conditions. In the past as well as at present we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and done our best to contribute to the victory of our fraternal people and our intimate comrades.

As close comrades-in-arms of the Lao communists and people, the Vietnamese communists and people are very happy to note the splendid success of the Third LPRP Congress. We firmly believe that in light of the resolutions of the LPRP Congress, the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos will strengthen their solidarity and strive to score new and ever greater victories for their revolutionary cause.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HANOI VOTERS' MEETING

BK020754 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 2 July]

[Text] Featuring on the frontpage of NHAN DAN today is a report that on the evening of 1 July at the Hanoi municipal theater, the Fatherland Front Committee and People's Committee of Hanoi organized a meeting for the city voters to hear a delegation of National Assembly deputies from the capital talk about the results of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly.

Chairman Truong Chinh attended and addressed the meeting.

After pointing out the results of the third session and some tasks to be done, Chairman Truong Chinh expressed the hope that Hanoi, as the capital of the country, would be responsible for taking the lead in accomplishing social and economic changes in the present stage. He urged that the city people's council and committee should convey to the people the spirit of the National Assembly session and adopt practical and creative measures for organizing the implementation of the tasks set forth by the party and state.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REVIEWS MILITARY EDUCATION

BK011123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense recently held a conference of various officer school teachers to review implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform and to discuss guidelines for further reform in the future.

Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of defense, presided over the conference. In his speech he stressed: This conference of officer school teachers should concentrate on correctly resolving the fundamental problems of military training theory in both teaching and studying. At the same time, we should draw upon general experiences which can be applied broadly to many schools and we should promptly resolve the teaching problems in military schools.

He went on: The study of military training theory must be closely linked to training requirements and be aimed at providing officers with the ability to perform their duty well.

Col (Duong Han), chief of the National Defense Ministry's school department, reported on implementation of the resolution on educational reform in military schools. His report pointed out: In the past 2 years or more, by implementing the party Political Bureau resolution on educational reform and the various training targets set by the VCP Central Committee's military commission for schools, the National Defense Ministry has made great efforts to organize military schooling in a perfect and systematic manner. The program involves institutes, colleges, officer schools, politico-military schools and regional military schools to ensure the training of sufficient numbers of officers under a balanced and uniform structure in the middle and high levels of military schooling. The program is designed to enable the army to advance toward standardizing the levels of knowledge required by each of the officer ranks.

The conference also devoted a great deal of time to hearing a report on educational reform and the teaching experiences of some schools. Many of those present participated in heated discussions to clarify the requirements of increasing the training quality. They also visited some teaching installations to see the organization of training operations and the development of army training standards in the first army officer school.

Concluding the conference, Maj Gen Nguyen The Bon, deputy chief of the general staff, highly evaluated the results of the conference and commended some schools for having put forward good ideas. They have arrived at some scientific conclusions by using their actual training operations to serve as a basis which other schools can study and apply. He repeatedly urged those present to develop the results of the conference, apply creatively the experiences of schools and, at the same time organize the scientific research and training activities of schools so as to constantly increase the quality of our army officer training.

NHAN DAN ON IMPLEMENTING 1982 STATE PLAN

BK020742 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 1 July editorial: "Initial But Important Progresses"]

[Text] Our people have just completed the first 6 months of implementing the 1982 State Plan. This was a period of arduous struggle since there were many severe imbalances in the economy. In this same period, however, we gained new factors and progress. We harvested a bumper winter-spring rice crop with an expected average yield of 27 quintals and 30 kilograms per hectare or 1 quintal and 86 kilograms more than the previous crop. This is the highest yield we have ever achieved. Despite the 24,000 hectares reduction in winter-spring rice acreage, the output has increased by several hundred tons.

Acreage for industrial crops, vegetables and beans has been increased, while the cattle and hog population increased by 3 to 6.2 percent. Fresh water fish rearing has been expanded and maritime products have increased. Industrial products, especially artisan and handicraft goods have increased considerably with the gross output reaching 51.2 percent of the full year's plan norm. Many key projects in capital construction have been completed. Tasks concerning communications and transportation have been improved and distribution of grain and the purchase of agricultural products are making headway.

Achievements scored in the first 6 months of the year have marked new progress in implementing the state plan. It has also shown the great efforts of our entire party, people and all sectors and echelons.

As all of us have realized, numerous difficulties and imbalances in the economy are becoming more acute this year. Striving to implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the central authorities, sectors and echelons have made great efforts to overcome the difficulties so as to maintain and develop production and improve the people's daily life. Many progressive models have been formulated to enhance the spirit of self-support and self-reliance, develop creative thinking, improve the people's livelihood and develop the effects of the new policy on management in order to implement the motto: "The central and provincial authorities share the same concern; the state and the people work together."

These achievements also showed our people's ability to change and improve the situation. In many very difficult situations, various sectors and localities have overcome them all and advanced further. The great success of the winter-spring rice crop is the most basic factor that has created a new favorable condition for accelerating production and stabilizing the people's daily life.

The fact that we could overcome the problem of an acute grain shortage in the north during the recent pre-harvest period is an indication that we can overcome new ordeals and can succeed in becoming self-sufficient in grain.

During the grain-shortage period, animal husbandry was consistently developed. This reflected the great effects of the new management policy. The fulfillment of targets by local industry indicated this sector's dynamism, creativity and potential.

While noting these achievements and progress, we realize there are various difficulties, weaknesses and shortcomings that must be overcome. The winter-spring rice crop has succeeded, but output of the subsidiary crops has decreased. Despite progress in production in the agricultural, industrial and other sectors, the state plan norms for these sectors are far from realized. Delay has been seen in various domains. Difficulties are prevalent in the economy and the people's daily life. Various main tasks concerning reorganizing production and construction, improving circulation and distribution and developing economic management have been carried out slowly. Such phenomena as bureaucratism, subsidization and the tendency to departmentalism have not been overcome effectively. In many localities economic and financial regulations have not been observed scrupulously; waste and thefts of materials, energy and goods are still severe.

These prevalent difficulties are problems that must be overcome in the days ahead. The urgent economic tasks that must be carried out in the last 6 months of this year are arduous and require above-average efforts.

We must carefully note and develop all progress, achievements and efforts to accelerate our tasks in the last 6 months in order to surge forward to fulfill the 1982 State Plan triumphantly.

TIMES SKEPTICAL OF DK COALITION'S TIES TO CHINA

BK020606 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p2

[Editorial: "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] Ultimately, the agreement on the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was signed day before yesterday in Kuala Lumpur witnessed by senior officials of ASEAN. The agreement was signed by three Kampuchean resistance group leaders, i.e. Prince Norodom Sihanouk for Moulinaka, Khieu Samphan for the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann for the Kampuchean National Liberation Front [as published]. The agreement assigns to Prince Norodom Sihanouk the post of president of the Republic of Democratic Kampuchea, to Khieu Samphan the post of vice-president in charge of foreign affairs and to Son Sann the post of prime minister. Each resistance group will retain much of its individual identity, ideology and freedom of military action and enjoy equal status. Each is allowed to continue to receive and dispose of any aid granted to it by its backers.

The coalition government will be run by a council of ministers divided into an "inner cabinet of three" consisting of the president, the vice-president and the prime minister; and four coordinating committees. All major decisions will be governed by the principle of consensus.

This time the meeting of the three resistance leaders was at the initiative of Malaysia with the support of the other members of ASEAN, and therefore Kuala Lumpur was an appropriate place to sign the agreement.

From the provisions of the agreement, it seems it is a difficult, loose coalition. We hope it will be workable.

Though the formation of the coalition was an internal affair of Kampuchea, yet ASEAN had been anxiously waiting and assisting the formation for it believes that the formation will facilitate their effort to achieve a peaceful political settlement in Kampuchea according to the principles of the United Nations resolutions of Kampuchea. Internationally, politically and diplomatically the coalition government will assume the identity of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which still retains its seat in the United Nations and will be treated as an alternative to the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime at Phnom Penh. Together with ASEAN, the coalition government will campaign for the implementation of the resolutions of the International Conference on Kampuchea and the United Nations, calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own future.

It is apparent that the coalition is in agreement with ASEAN that the settlement in Kampuchea must be achieved politically. Even if there is any intention to apply force, it will be only a kind of military pressure as implied in the Prince Sihanouk's recent statement that the combined forces of the coalition government would not be able to oust the Vietnamese troops of 200,000 strong from Kampuchea.

How much the coalition government can be used as political and military pressure on Vietnam remains to be seen. ASEAN has declared its whole hearted support but it will not give military aid to the coalition government. This will have a salutary effect on Vietnam. But some of the ASEAN country leaders have stated to the contrary and this will not smoothen the way to negotiation with Vietnam.

If we want Vietnam to talk with us on the settlement of the Kampuchean question, we must avoid any impression that the coalition government is heavily supported by the People's Republic of China militarily, for Vietnam considers China its worst enemy and is very sensitive about it. If the coalition gets aid from other countries, military or otherwise, it may not create as much adverse effect as when it is rendered by China.

It is all right to use the coalition government to enhance the effort of peaceful political settlement, but at the same time ASEAN must be realistic and flexible in applying the principles of the United Nations resolutions. What is important is the achievement of the aim of political settlement and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We must remember that the Vietnamese supported Heng Samrin government, though not recognised by ASEAN and the United Nations, is recognised by a number of the United Nations member countries. To that extent it has its legal existence. Besides it has done a lot of good things for the people of Kampuchea in terms of economic, educational, social and cultural progress in contrast to the tyranny and cruelty perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime. It may be not out of context to try a "Rhodesian" type of settlement in Kampuchea.

Having expressed our view, we hope the coalition government will be workable and successful.

ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER MEETS WITH SUHARTO

BK011410 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Romanian Vice Premier Gheorghe Petrescu, who led his country's trade delegation to Indonesia, has handed a message from President Nicolae Ceaucescu to President Suharto. The message and warm greeting were conveyed at his meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha in Jakarta today. At the meeting the Romanian vice premier discussed the possibility of further promoting cooperation, particularly in the economic and technological sectors, between Indonesia and Romania.

Coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry, Wijoyo Nitisastro, who accompanied President Suharto at the meeting, in response to questions by newsmen confirmed Romania's interest to buy Indonesian oil. But the Romanian plan is yet to be discussed, particularly the method of the purchase and type of oil.

Ceaucescu Visit Scheduled

BK021005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0338 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, July 2 (AFP) -- Romanian President Nicolai Ceaucescu will pay an official state visit to Indonesia in November this year at the invitation of President Suharto, a government spokesman said today. The current tour here by Romanian Deputy Premier Gheorghe Petrescu was to pave the way for President Ceaucescu's visit, the spokesman said.

President Ceaucescu will be the first head of state of a communist state to visit Indonesia under President Suharto's government.

MALAYSIALEONG ON REJECTION OF U.S. OFFER FOR TIN TALKS

BK301252 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia today rejected an offer by the United States to hold talks with ASEAN producers on GSA tin disposal. The minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, said the talks would be useless unless Washington was willing to stop sales of the product from its strategic stockpile. Datuk Leong was commenting on the report from the United States that Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge had told ASEAN tin producers that Washington was willing to hold talks on the tin situation.

Datuk Leong said the damage had already been done as sales from the GSA stockpile had largely contributed to the (?death of) the tin market. The bufferstock manager had already used up most of its financial resources to buy tin from the markets to defend the floor price of the metal. Since this year, the United States had already sold more than 3,700 tons of tin from the stockpile.

The minister said it was the responsibility and obligation of the GSA to take heed of the present adverse tin market situation. Datuk Leong hoped the United States would consider this, even though they were not a signatory to the Sixth ITA, which will be enforced tomorrow.

Datuk Paul Leong told newsmen this on his return from Bangkok after formalizing the articles of the association of tin producers.

Further Leong Comment

BK301513 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia has again stressed that the Tin Producers Association will not duplicate work of the International Tin Agreement [ITA]. All bufferstock operations and export control measures will continue to be looked after by the International Tin Council. This was stated by the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, on his return from Bangkok after attending the ASEAN tin ministers' talks on forming the association.

He said the immediate task was to launch the Tin Producers Association. Once the articles were approved, the Thai minister of industry, Tun Chatchai Chunhawan, would approach all tin producers. The association would be officially launched on 2 August. So far, Bolivia had indicated its willingness to join.

Datuk Leong said the site of the headquarters would be decided this weekend. Malaysia and Indonesia have offered space in their respective capitals.

He said the association would act as a backup to the Sixth ITA or alternatively act as a fall back for producers should the agreement fail or become ineffective.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT TAKES EFFECT

BK010731 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The Sixth International Tin Agreement [ITA] comes into force today. Twenty countries are taking part in it. Among producers, the notable absentee is Bolivia. On the consumer side, the United States and the Soviet Union opted out after joining in the negotiations earlier. The latest signatory to the pact is India, bringing consumer participation to just over 60 percent. Malaysia reluctantly agreed to join the agreement after carefully considering the question of its effectiveness, because of poor consumer response.

In a separate development, ASEAN tin producers had decided to form a tin producers association to act as a backup to the Sixth ITA. Under the agreement, the bufferstock level will be substantially reduced due to less consumer participation. Under the First ITA, the maximum stock level was 54,000 tons, while under the sixth pact it is only 34,000 tons.

Malaysia has said that more stringent export control measures are necessary because of this and also to defend the low price of the metal. The International Tin Council is meeting in London to decide on the excess tin carried over from the fifth to the sixth pact. One of the options open is to return the contributions to producer nations or sell the metal on the open market.

SINGAPORE

TIMES VIEWS HAIG'S EXIT, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

BK020705 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Jun 82 p 16

[Editorial: "The General Bows Out"]

[Text] Mr Alexander Haig's decision to quit office because of policy differences once again brings into sharp focus a question that has troubled and puzzled America's friends and foes over the past 18 months: Does the Reagan administration have a foreign policy? If there is one, it is, sadly, distinguished by an embarrassing series of starts and interruptions. The thrust of Mr Reagan's view of the world may be clear enough: He wants the United States to take a tough stand against Russian expansionism. But this thinking has not been translated into something coherent and consistent enough for a comprehensive foreign policy to be discernible.

On another plane, Mr Haig's departure also serves to underscore the on-going struggle for domination over U.S. foreign policy within the Reagan administration. Coming from a person who reportedly threatened to resign no less than eight times last year because of disputes with White House officials, Mr Haig's resignation should be no great surprise, but it still stunned many. And it can hardly be welcomed by America's Western allies who feel comfortable working with him because of his NATO background. A highly ambitious man -- who, many say, has his eyes on the White House -- Mr Haig had more than his share of squabbles over U.S. foreign policy, in particular with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and more recently, with the representative to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

For a person who likes to see himself as the "vicar" of U.S. foreign policy, he has found himself contradicted and his authority undermined by what, at one stage, he described as a "White House guerrilla campaign." Whatever the reasons for the constant squabbling -- whether it was due to a clash of personalities or just the presidential way of doing things or both -- clearly, the secretary of state could not carry on his business effectively.

Equally serious, the different and confusing signals that keep emanating from Washington raise doubt abroad about whether there is someone in charge of foreign policy. The increasing impression of a directionless policy is hardly going to inspire confidence among America's allies and friends and certainly does no good for the administration at a time when it is faced with problems stretching from Lebanon to Latin America. It can only mean a lack of leadership at the top.

The new secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, may have little experience in international affairs. But as a former treasury secretary with invaluable knowledge in international economic issues and as one who is noted to be a team player, he brings with him other assets. Hopefully, with less tension and public feuding, Washington can begin to speak with one voice and be consistent and coherent in its foreign policy.

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